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# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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31 January 1985

# CHINA REPORT

## POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

SOVIET, U.S. TRADE EXPERTS TO MEET IN MOSCOW

OW080253 Beijing XINHUA in English 0128 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] Washington, 7 Jan (XINHUA)--The United States has sent an interagency delegation to Moscow to meet with Soviet counterparts, the U.S. State Department announced here today. This is the first such American delegation to go to the Soviet Union since 1978.

State Department spokesman Alan Romberg told reporters that the meeting of trade and economic experts will be held 8-10 January under the provisions of the U.S.-Soviet long term economic, industrial and technical agreement.

The spokesman added that the working group will discuss the status of U.S.-Soviet trade, review obstacles to the expansion of that trade and seek to identify areas where an expansion of commerce would be in their mutual interest.

The U.S. State Department also announced that the U.S. Coast Guard and the Soviet Merchant Marine "Moreplavaniye" today began their search and rescue talks at Coast Guard headquarters in Washington.

The goal of these meetings, Romberg said, is to "explore ways of improving U.S.-Soviet cooperation and communications for search and rescue and operations in the waters between the Alaskan and Siberian coasts."

These two announcements were made at a time when U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko are holding their talks on arms control in Geneva, the first in 13 months. Observers here regard the events as a gesture from both sides to show their "willingness" to improve relations between the two superpowers.

CSO: 4000/088



UNITED STATES

SHULTZ, WEINBERGER COMMENT ON GENEVA TALKS

OW141900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Washington, 14 Jan (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has said here that the United States and the Soviet Union agree there is a "relationship" between the three forthcoming sets of arms negotiations, according to press reports here today.

Shultz reacted yesterday in an interview cautiously to the statement in Moscow of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko who declared that Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear missiles would be impossible if they were separated from talks on space weapons. Gromyko warned that if the United States took the way of violating the agreement reached, the talks would be torpedoed.

Shultz said that the Soviet Union could derail the new arms talks if it insists on concessions in the U.S. space-weapons project in exchange for deep cuts in nuclear weapons. The United States agreed with the Soviet Union that there should be a relationship among the three areas of negotiations, and he did not think the Soviet Union was introducing a new position that would complicate the negotiations, Shultz added.

Shultz also said that discussions will begin next week to fix the date and location of the forthcoming formal arms talks, "probably with our ambassador in Moscow." But other officials have said the United States is known to have advocated that the new talks be held in Geneva starting in March.

Shultz intimated that he is likely to go to Moscow for another meeting with Gromyko, but the U.S. officials have said they do not expect Shultz to make a Moscow trip before March at the earliest.

Meanwhile, Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger, speaking yesterday on CBS' "Face the Nation" program, said he did not think the linkage was settled at Geneva. He said "We specifically refused to agree to any kind of prior conditions for further talks."

Weinberger charged that Gromyko was trying to introduce "a new element" into what was agreed on at Geneva. He also said the U.S. Administration intends

to move ahead with its plans to begin testing antisatellite missiles in March. Some U.S. officials, however, said that the tests probably cannot begin before June because of technical problems.

"Shultz and Weinberger's statements made clear that failure to resolve the linkage question at Geneva has left persistent differences within the administration about whether the three negotiations have been imperiled by a Soviet attempt to use them to derail President Reagan's strategic defense initiative for space-weapon research," THE WASHINGTON POST commented today.

CSO: 4000/093

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE TROOPS ATTACK KPNLF CAMP--Bangkok, 13 Jan (XINHUA)--Vietnamese troops attacked a camp of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) at Sok Sann near Thailand's Trat Province. They met strong resistance from the KPNLF soldiers who covered the evacuation of the 9,000 villagers at the camp. The attack was made 6 days after the Vietnamese occupied the Ampil camp, headquarters of the KPNLF. The Sok Sann camp was the birthplace of the KPNLF. It has survived many attacks of the Vietnamese since 10 October 1979, when the KPNLF held its first congress there. Last December, after Vietnamese troops fired more than 800 shells to seize the camp, the KPNLF soldiers retreated from the camp and built a new village 3 kilometers away. The KPNLF is part of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea which is fighting to liberate the country from the occupation of Vietnam. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0850 GMT 13 Jan 85]

CSO: 4000/088

WESTERN EUROPE

TO DIMINISH U.S., USSR INFLUENCE SAID TO BE FOREIGN POLICY AIM

Munich SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 18 Nov 84 p 10

[Article by correspondent Karl Kraenzle: "Friendship Even With Extreme Rightist Dictators"]

[Text] Beijing, November 1984--The fact that China is a natural ally of the Third World is affirmed by Peking not only out of diplomatic politeness when persons from a developing country happen to be visiting; strengthening relations with the Third World time and again is described by the Chinese leadership as a cornerstone of their foreign policy. After all, claims Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, the People's Republic itself is a "Third World country." Cooperation and solidarity with the Third World are not, however, preventing Peking from taking a clearly more self-confident stand in the international arena and from playing the part of a state which knows that though it is not yet a great power it has the potential to become one.

Neutral in the Case of Nicaragua

The current attitude of the Chinese leadership regarding Central America in general and Nicaragua in particular is revealing. It appears to be rather the attitude of a keen observer keeping his distance than that of a committed participant who takes sides. This certainly also has to do with the fact that China has no direct interests there which it must look after and defend.

The things the Chinese can read in their newspapers about the tensions and conflicts over Nicaragua refute the prejudice, still widespread in the West, that the Chinese cannot see beyond the horizon of their country. It is surprisingly easy in this country to become informed about current events in Central America. What is remarkable is that the reporting by and large is limited to describing the various positions and portrayals in as neutral a manner as possible. There is hardly any attempt at stating whose assertions are more plausible and valid. Evidently China would not like to stick its neck out regarding this conflict, and it therefore does not take a position of its own.

## Feeling of Solidarity

To understand this attitude, one must remember that so-called proletarian internationalism at no time has played the same role in Chinese foreign policy as it did in Soviet foreign policy. What runs like a red thread through the history of the past 35 years is a feeling of vulnerability and being threatened. Consequently, a superior role is always being played by Chinese security considerations and a striving for greater foreign political maneuverability.

Applied to China's Third World policy and its attitude in the Central America conflict, this means that the principal attention is devoted to the rivalry and exchange of blows between the superpowers. Whether it is a question of Central America or the Western Sahara or the Middle East, Beijing invariably advocates solutions as a result of which it might be possible to reduce the influence of both superpowers. Beijing has been fairly successful with this kind of foreign policy recently. Almost invariably China is "on the right side." And to this extent it does not, after all, play the role of a neutral observer.

A criterion of this foreign policy is the often changing foreign alliances. Thinking in terms of blocs is alien to the Chinese. Beijing apparently always only goes in for alliances serving a particular purpose, limited in time and dictated by current needs. In the fifties it was the alliance with the Soviet Union. This was followed by the attempt at establishing a front against both superpowers with other Third World countries. In the Cultural Revolution, finally, there manifested itself a strong striving for autarky. In light of the apparently imminent defeat of the United States in Vietnam and the strengthening of the Soviets, the turn toward the West was initiated in the early seventies. Today the emphasis is again on independence, self-assertion and keeping an equal distance from Moscow and Washington.

The independence and self-assertion of China have their limits, however. The country can increase its independence only if it catches up technologically and economically. And this in turn is possible only if it becomes more dependent on the West. If Beijing claims that it is not tying itself to either superpower, this is not quite true. Actually the distance from Washington is less than the one from Moscow.

Marcos, Pinochet, Mobutu

From these points of view it is also necessary to qualify the thesis that China is the natural ally of the Third World. Actually Beijing tries to win friends among the most varied kinds of countries. They include Pinochet's Chile, Mobutu's Zaire and Marcos' Philippines. With all these regimes China is now on good terms without any moral scruples or misgivings. What counts is that the new friends go in for political cooperation aimed, on the one hand, at reducing Soviet influence and, on the other hand, at decreasing U.S. influence.

In addition there is something else at stake. The present leadership of China simply has lost faith in the curative quality of revolutionary changes in the fight against poverty and injustice. Consequently it seeks to promote "antihegemonist fronts" and regional alliances and to participate therein wherever the opportunity presents itself, confident that in the final analysis this will lend greater impetus to the emancipation of peoples than would the classic social revolution.

WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

TIANJIN, ITALY ESTABLISH TIES--Tianjin, 8 Jan (XINHUA)--Tianjin and Italy's Lombardi region are to establish friendship ties, according to the minutes of talks signed by Tianjin authorities and a visiting Italian delegation of Lombardi region here today. The delegation is led by Guzzetti G., president of the Lombardi region. The minutes says that a formal agreement on establishing the friendship ties will be signed when Tianjin Mayor Li Ruihuan visits the Lombardi region later this year. The Italian delegation arrived here on January 5. While in Tianjin, the delegation has conducted extensive contacts and talks with Tianjin's economic and trade departments. Business talks were held on cooperation projects, covering such areas as machinery, light industry, textiles, chemical industry, medicine and commerce. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 8 Jan 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/093

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

BRIEFS

U.S. CENTRAL AMERICAN POLICY REAFFIRMED--Mexico City, 8 Jan (XINHUA)--U.S. special envoy to Central America Harry Schlaudeman said in the Honduran capital today that President Ronald Reagan's Central American policy remains unchanged. Schlaudeman noted that Nicaragua remains a "danger" in the region and its new government has shown no sign of change. Schlaudeman's current visit to some Central American countries is made at a time when the Contradora Group--formed by Panama, Mexico, Colombia and Venezuela--is marking its second anniversary. He said after arriving in the Guatemalan capital today that the Contadora Group has made some notable achievements, one of which is the "objective document" that clearly stipulates things to be done for peace in the region. He added that the group's mediating efforts for peace in Central America have entered a new period. [Text] [OW091630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 9 Jan 85]

U.S.-PANAMANIAN JOINT MILITARY DRILLS--Panama City, 8 Jan (XINHUA)--Hundreds of middle school students gathered in front of the U.S. Embassy here to protest the launching today of the U.S.-Panamanian joint military exercises in the Azuero peninsula of Panama. The Panamanian Students' Federation demanded a halt to the war game, saying that it might weaken Panama's role in the Contadora Group which is seeking a negotiated settlement of the Central American problem. Some students launched a "week of protest" beginning yesterday. It was learned that the United States and Panama will hold another round of joint military exercises in February. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1129 GMT 9 Jan 85]  
Panama City, 8 Jan (XINHUA)--U.S. and Panamanian troops started a joint military exercise today which is scheduled to last a few days. The joint military exercise was held on Azuero Island southeast of Panama City. Six thousand U.S. Marines and 3,000 Panamanian soldiers were involved in the exercise. However, Panamanian military sources downplayed the military purposes of the maneuvers by saying that basic structures for civilian purposes such as roads would be built as part of the exercise, which would help farmers sell their products in the city. Earlier, some political parties and mass organizations in this country had called for the cancellation of the exercise, saying the military exercise would hinder efforts for a peaceful solution to the Central American problem by the Contadora Group of which Panama was a member. Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander of the Defence Forces of the Republic of Panama, claimed that the current military exercise did not contradict the Contadora Group's peace moves. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 8 Jan 85]

CSO: 4000/088

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

INTERPRETATION OF CHINESE SOCIALIST LAWS

Shanghai ZHENGZHI YU FAU [POLITICS AND LAW] in Chinese No 4, 5 Aug 84 pp 42-46

[Article by Wu Daying [0702 1129 5391] and Liu Cuixiao [0491 5050 7197]: "The Interpretation of Our Country's Socialist Laws"]

[Text] To interpret the law means to expound the meaning and aim of legal norms and help government workers and citizens accurately comprehend in legal norms, to the end of insuring the correct implementation of the legal norms for achieving the substantial results expected by the legislators.

Interpretation of the law is necessary, first because the stipulations of the articles of the law are rather rigid and what it reflects is the typical and general characteristics in social life which have a profound legislative intention. In the process of carrying out legal norms, what we encounter are some substantial facts and relations whose characteristics often coincide with the stipulations of the law. For the sake of integrating the original intention of legal norms with substantive realities, a correct interpretation of legal norms is necessary. Second, on our country, the policy formulated by the Communist Party is the soul of laws which has a guiding function in the implementation of the law. The law is rather stable, and cannot be changed unpredictably, while the policies of the party change with the change in the environment. For the sake of adapting to the need of a changed environment, and for bringing into play the guidance function of party policies in the implementation of the law, there is the need to make certain that the interpretation of the law is in accordance with the policies of the party. Third, no law exists on its own. It is reciprocally closely related, either as the relationship between substantive and procedural laws or between general and special laws; it is reciprocally involved and related, and therefore contradictions or duplications are sometimes inevitable. Under the circumstance, help must be sought in interpretation for their solution. Finally, our country has an extensive territory and a large number of nationalities, their political, economic and cultural conditions are different with each area or nationality and therefore they all do not have the same comprehension of the special legal words, terminologies and meanings of the articles of the law. The uniform implementation of the law will be affected without the necessary interpretation of the law.



The interpretation of the law, which is the same as its formulation and implementation, has an obvious class nature that reflects the legal consciousness of the ruling class. The interpretation of the law by the capitalist class is a means for strengthening the dictatorship of the capitalist class. Lenin said: "They are able to interpret the law in such a way that the workers and peasants cannot escape the arm of the law." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol III, p 660.) The socialist interpretation of the law is the use of socialist legal consciousness in the interpretation of the law, and as a measure for carrying through the will of the people, it will not only lose the original intention in enactment but also insure the fuller realization of the will of the working class and the vast mass of the people.

There are many kinds of interpretation of the law, which are generally the following: (1) based on the object of interpretation are legislative interpretation, administrative interpretation, judicial interpretation and theoretical interpretation; (2) based on the way of interpretation are grammatical interpretation, logical interpretation and historical interpretation; and (3) based on the results of interpretation are literal interpretation and expanded and restricted interpretation.

#### I. Legislative, Administrative, Judicial and Theoretical Interpretation

In our country, the subjects in the interpretation of the law may be government organs, public officials, social groups and individuals. However, these subjects' interpretation of the law have different legal meanings, meaning that they can be divided into interpretations with or without a legal effect.

##### 1. Interpretation with Legal Effect

An interpretation with legal effect can only be performed by state organs. Concerning the authority of state organs in interpreting laws, the Standing Committee of the All-China People's Representative Congress has passed two resolutions. "The Resolution of the Standing Committee of the All-China People's Representative Congress on the Interpretation of the Law" passed by the 17th meeting of the All-China People's Representative Congress on 23 June 1955 stated: "1. Further definition or supplementary stipulation of the body of laws and decrees shall be made by the Standing Committee of the All-China People's Representative Congress in the form of an interpretation or decree. 2. The substantive application of laws and decrees during the judicial process shall be interpreted by the Judicial Commission by the People's Supreme Court." In his "Work Report of the Standing Committee" to the second meeting of the First All-China People's Representative Congress on 16 July 1955, Comrade Peng Zhen stated the same content as above on the interpretation of the law. After the passage of a few laws by the second meeting of the Fifth All-China People's Representative Congress, various regions and components continued to bring up legal questions in quest of interpretations. At the same time, during the process of legal application, the proper implementation of the law was affected by the lack of a uniform or correct interpretation of the articles. In the implementation of the criminal code, there occurred the situation of the non-arrest of people who should have been arrested, of the non-judgment of cases which should have been awarded

judgment and of light sentences given to grave offenses. For example, the "intentional murder" provided in Article 132 of the criminal code is sometimes interpreted as meaning premeditated murder, and intentional murder without premeditation has been treated as death resulting from premeditated injury instead of premeditated murder on the "ground" that there was "no intention to murder prior to the act." In other cases, the "guilt of rape" provided in Article 139 of the criminal code was interpreted as requiring an act of resistance by the female, and therefore cases of the female not daring to resist due to fear under duress were not treated as rape. There are also other similar situations. These situations explain that strengthening legal interpretation work has the important function in the correct implementation of the law and on the perfection of the socialist legal system. Therefore, on the basis of the provisions on the interpretation of the law by the 19th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 5th All-China People's Representative Congress in 1955, an amendment was added on 10 June 1981 by the "Resolution on Strengthening the Work of Legal Interpretation." The new amendment stipulates that questions involving the substantive application of laws and decrees in the procuratorial work of the procuratorate shall be interpreted by the People's Supreme Procuratorate. In case of a difference in principle in the interpretations by the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the case should be referred to the Standing Committee of the All-China People's Representative Congress for an interpretation or decision. The application of the laws and decrees other than the judicial procuratorial work shall be interpreted by the State Council and the governing components; local laws and regulations needing further definition or supplementary provision shall be interpreted or provided by the standing committee of the people's representative congress of the province, autonomous region or municipality directly under the control of the government that formulated them. The substantive application of the administrative laws and regulations that are local in nature shall be interpreted by the government of the province, autonomous region or municipality under the direct control of the central government and their governing components.

From the above we can see that the organs that are competent to interpret with legal effect the laws are the legislative, judicial, procuratorate and administrative organs of the state. Their interpretation of the legal effect of the law are, respectively, called the legislative interpretation, judicial interpretation and administrative interpretation.

#### (1) Legislative interpretation

Legislative interpretation means the interpretation of laws and regulations by state organs possessing legislative power. The interpretation has the same binding force as the law itself and therefore should be complied with and carried out. In our country, the interpretation of the law by legislative organs has different effects, and thus based on the effect, the interpretation can be divided into two kinds:

First, the interpretation by the supreme organ of state power of the constitution and laws. This kind of interpretation has a binding force throughout the entire country.

Second, the interpretation by the local organ of state power of the laws and regulations that are local in nature. This kind of interpretation cannot go against and contradict the constitution, the law and the policy of the state and are valid only in its own administrative area.

Some people take the provision on the authority to interpret local laws and regulations by local organs of the state in the "Resolution on Strengthening Legal Interpretation Work" by the 19th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 5th All-China People's Representative Congress as being "made to base on the new situation that localities now enjoy legislative power." At present, the fact that a local organ of state power enjoys legislative power is a controversial issue. Comrades favoring a "dual-level legislative body system" believe the law has a broad and a narrow sense, that local regulations are laws in a broad sense, and that only the authority of the localities to enact law is rather limited and the force of local regulations is rather low. Based on this viewpoint, the interpretation of local regulations by local organs of state power is established as a legislative interpretation. Comrades favoring a "single-level legislative body system" state that since the new constitution has definitely provided the levels of the standard documents formulated by the state organs of our country, the laws can only be formulated by the All-China People's Representative Congress and its Standing Committee and that local organs of state power can only formulate regulations instead of laws. Consequently, legislative power is possessed solely by the All-China People's Representative Congress and its Standing Committee. According to this viewpoint, it is a question worth further study on the classification and the nomenclature of the interpretation of local regulations by local organs of state power.

There are two kinds of legislative interpretation. The first kind is advance interpretation to prevent doubts during legal implementations. The other kind is post-interpretation by legislative organs of the questions that arise in the process of implementing the law. Practice has revealed that post-interpretation of the law by our country's legislative organ is rather limited. For realistically insuring the implementation of law, there is a need to strengthen further the post-interpretation of the law by the legislative organs. The reason is that the interpretation of the questions that arise during the implementation of legal articles that are rather general in literary expression will more correctly reflect the original intention during the enactment of the law in order to achieve the expected goal of the legislators.

## (2) Judicial interpretation

The first form of judicial interpretation is trial interpretation, which is the interpretation by the people's court of the applicable laws. The goal of this interpretation is to assure, on the basis of clarifying the meaning of the law, that various trial organs apply the law uniformly. There are two kinds of trial interpretation, the first of which is the interpretation by the People's Supreme Court in the application of the law during the process of trial; this kind of guiding interpretation has general binding force on the lower level courts. For instance, the answer by the People's Supreme Court to certain questions on the substantive application of the law in trying grave

criminal cases by the people's courts. These documents or interpretations of legal terminology have a binding force on the trial activities of the people's courts and must be observed by these organs. The second kind of trial interpretation is the interpretation in applying general laws to substantive cases. This kind of interpretation is valid only in that specific case, and does not have a general binding force. Some people call this kind of interpretation a judicial-precedent interpretation. The interpretation made by the People's Supreme Court in handling substantive cases is valid in that specific case and does not have a general binding force. For example, after the medium-level people's court of Shenyang Municipality had submitted for review the cases of Quan Qingchang [7070 1987 2490] and Huang Suchen [7806 4790 3791] who were, respectively, sentenced to death and death with reprieve for having embezzled 800 taels of gold, the Liaoning provincial people's high court did not dissent. However, during the subsequent death sentence review the People's Supreme Court ruled that the Shenyang people's medium-level court did not apply the appropriate laws. The People's Supreme Court decided that the "regulation on penalizing corruption" could not be applied to the "gold case" and that the criminal code should be applied, since the case started in 1960 and the commission of the crime ended in 1980, which was after the coming into effect of the criminal code. Although a worker of the state, Quan did not make use of his position in committing the crime and therefore should have been sentenced for larceny. The interpretation of the People's Supreme Court in this case has legal effects. After the People's Supreme Court had sent this case to the people's medium-level court in Shenyang Municipality for retrial, this interpretation became the legal basis for the people's medium-level court in Shenyang to amend a judgment.

The second form of judicial interpretation is the interpretation by the procuratorial organs in the application of the law during procuratorial work. As in a trial interpretation, the interpretation of the law made by the Supreme People's Procuratorate has a general binding force on the lower-level people's procuratorates. There was no such stipulation in the past. For the sake of strengthening the legal system and meeting the need of the new historical period, it was very necessary for the 19th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 5th All-China People's Representative Congress to make supplementary stipulations.

In practice, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate and the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Public Security jointly interpret the substantive use of the law during the process of its application. This kind of interpretation has the nature of both a judicial interpretation and an administrative interpretation.

### (3) Administrative interpretation

Administrative interpretation is the interpretation by a state administrative organ, in carrying out its official duties, of the regulations it has formulated. Administrative interpretation can be divided into two kinds:

One is the interpretation by the State Council and the government components of the application of the regulations in non-judicial and non-procuratorial work. This situation can be subdivided into the following: the first is the

interpretation by the governing components authorized by the State Council. For example, Article 13 of the "Regulation on the Award to Good-Quality Products of the Chinese People's Republic" promulgated by the State Economic Commission and approved by the State Council on 30 June 1979, which provides: "The authority to interpret this regulation rests with the State Economic Commission." The second is the "Detailed Rules of Implementation" promulgated by the State Council for interpreting existing laws, such as the "Provincial Regulation on Conferring Academic Degrees of the Chinese People's Republic" promulgated on 20 May 1981 to interpret the substantive application of the "Regulation on Conferring Academic Degrees of the People's Republic of China" promulgated on 22 February 1980.

The second form of administrative interpretation is the interpretation by a local government and its governing components of the administrative regulations it has formulated. This interpretation cannot be done by any local governing component, and can be done by only those local governing components that have formulated local administrative regulations. Furthermore, this kind of interpretation is valid only within the scope of its jurisdiction and may not contradict the spirit of the constitution and laws.

## 2. Interpretation With No Legal Effect

Comrade Peng Zhen pointed out in "the standing committee work report" of the first All China People's Representative Congress on 16 July 1955: "It has been decided to refer the letter requests on the interpretation of law to the Academia Sinica or RENMIN RIBAO for interpretation after consultation with components concerned if the requests are academic and general knowledge in nature and not legally binding." Comrade Wang Hanbin [3769 3352 2430] pointed out in his explanation of the (draft) resolution on the three related legal decisions at the 19th Standing Committee Session of the 5th People's Representative Congress on 10 June 1981: "Some questions on the interpretation of law which is academic and general knowledge in nature and not covered by the decisions may be interpreted by propaganda organs such as the RENMIN RIBAO, New China News Agency or Central Broadcasting Station. Some experts, scholars and legal workers may also carry out propaganda interpretation of law, but their propaganda interpretation has no legal binding force and cannot be made the basis for carrying out the law." We can see from here that state propaganda agencies, academic, civilization and educational organs, legal workers or people in legal research and teaching work may make theoretical and academic interpretation of law that has no legal binding force. This kind of interpretation with no legal binding force is called theoretical interpretation. Although theoretical interpretation has no legal binding force, it carried an important function in the correct application of law by state organs, has reference value in the construction of the legal system and is an important factor in propelling the development of jurisprudence.

## II. Grammatical Interpretation, Logical Interpretation and Historical Interpretation

Grammatical interpretation is mainly the explanation of the content of the law from its language structure and the arrangement of its words. Grammatical

interpretation is necessary first because our country has an extensive territory and there are big differences among the dialects and customs of different areas. Therefore, a grammatical interpretation of a law is necessary. Second, legal languages are rather general and are sometimes unable to express fully the correct meaning of a terminology. Therefore, grammatical interpretation of law is necessary in order to make people correctly comprehend and implement the law.

The logical interpretation of a law means to define the meaning of a law through a logical analysis of its content. Local interpretation is mostly expressed in the interpretation of the opposite meaning of legal stipulations. For example, Article 15 of the criminal code provides: "Patients with intermittent mental disorders shall bear criminal responsibility for their crimes committed during the period of normality." The stipulation of this article also says that patients with intermittent mental disorders do not bear criminal responsibility for their crimes committed during the period of mental disorder. Logical interpretation is also expressed in the substantive interpretation of the meaning and concept of a law in order to explain the inner relations between certain concepts and a law. For example, some people think that the "principle that everyone is equal before the law" obliterates the class character of law, and therefore to clarify this question, we should analyze the historical background and the realistic meaning of this principle before we can explain that this principle has a clearcut class character in order to insure the correct application of this principle.

Historical interpretation means to study the historical factors in enacting certain laws and to make interpretations in accordance with the draft report on that law by the legislative organs and the discussions reported in the newspapers and magazines. For example, deputy chief Gu Ming [7357 2492] of the Judicial Committee of the Standing Committee of the All-China People's Representative Congress, while explaining the "(Draft) Law on the Income Tax of the People's Republic of China's Joint Enterprise with Foreigners" and the "(Draft) Law on the Personal Income Tax of the People's Republic of China" at the third meeting of the Fifth All-China People's Representative Congress pointed out: "Since the promulgation of our country's law on joint enterprises with foreign countries, the number of foreign merchants coming to negotiate joint enterprise deals increases day after day, and yet our country still did not have the corresponding tax laws. Many foreign governments, foreign embassies in China and foreign companies, enterprises and civic organizations often came to ask for the promulgation date of our income tax law on joint Chinese-foreign operated enterprises and about the personal income tax law, the tax rates and the preferential treatment accorded to investors, etc. The domestic components concerned and the enterprises also felt the need of laws to be followed and had urgently requested the enactment and promulgation of these laws for facilitating the development of this work."

Another aspect of historical interpretation is to compare certain laws or its articles with similar laws already abolished, expound the meaning of the law, eliminate possible doubts and assure the implementation of the law. For example, deputy chief Wu Xinyu [2976 2450 1342] of the Judicial Committee of the Standing Committee of the All-China People's Representative Congress, in

his "Explanation on the (Draft Amendment) of the Marriage Law of the People's Republic of China and the Nationality Law (Draft) of the People's Republic of China and the Nationality Law (Draft) of the People's Republic of China" at the third meeting of the Fifth All-China People's Representative Congress," stated that "on the question of prohibiting the marriage between collateral blood relatives, the original marriage law provides: 'Customs shall be followed on the question of prohibiting the marriage between collateral blood relatives within five generations.' Many areas and organs pointed out that the children from a marriage between collateral blood relatives often bear certain congenital defects, and now that the number of children is decreased with the promotion of family planning, we should pay special attention to the quality of the population. They therefore suggested an explicit prohibition in the marriage law of marriages between collateral and blood relatives. The draft was therefore amended to 'the marriage between collateral blood relatives within three generations shall be prohibited.'"

### III. Literal Interpretation, Expanded Interpretation and Restricted Interpretation

Literal interpretation is the interpretation in strict accordance with the meaning expressed by the normal legal works. This is to say that this kind of interpretation neither expands nor restricts the meaning expressed by the normal legal word.

Expanded interpretation is the interpretation of a law in order that it conform with the intention at enactment, when its meaning is more extensive than that literally expressed. For example, our country's constitution provides that citizens shall obey the constitution and the laws. The laws mentioned here do not mean only those laws enacted by the All-China People's Representative Congress and its Standing Committee but also the administrative decrees formulated by the State Council and the regulations formulated by the ministries and commissions of the State Council, the local regulations formulated by the class-one state organs of power-provinces, municipalities directly controlled by the central government and autonomous regions, together with the decisions and orders formulated by the local people's governments of various levels. Therefore, that citizens should obey the constitution and the laws means that they should obey all the legal documents of the state. Evidently this interpretation is more extensive than the word's literal meaning.

Restricted interpretation means interpreting the meaning of the law in such a way that its meaning is more restricted than what it literally expresses. For example, the constitution provides that citizens have the duty to defend their mother country, resist invasion, serve in the armed forces and participate in militia organizations. However, this is not a duty for every citizen and is only for those people who have the qualifications of age, physique and political manifestation.

Practice reveals that during the process of legal implementation, the interpretation of the law has a positive function of heightening the socialist legal consciousness of state organs workers and the vast mass of citizens for helping

them to comprehend, master and implement the norms of the law. It has become an essential link in the correct application and implementation of the law by state organs. However, there is also a question during the process of interpreting laws, mainly that the interpretations of legal terminologies are many, and yet those on the articles of the law are evidently insufficient. For strengthening the socialist legal system, there is a need to strengthen legal interpretation work in order to spur the better implementation of our country's socialist laws.

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CHINA'S URBAN POPULATION ANALYZED

Beijing RENKOU YU JINGJI [POPULATION AND ECONOMY] in Chinese No 4, 25 Aug 84  
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[Article by Li Muzhen [2621 1970 4176], Population Economic Institute, Beijing  
Economics College: "An Analysis of China's Urban Population"]

[Text] Analyzed from the viewpoint of population studies, the emergence and development of modern cities are processes of the population's migration and transformation and a process of urbanization. This is an inevitable trend in historical development which is the direct result of modern economic development, and particularly that of heavy industry. It is of practical significance to study and recognize the role of this law in promoting urbanization. Urban population does not refer to the entire population. It is a special geographical concept concerned not only with occupations but with the form and distribution of populations inhabiting compact communities. However, in China other notions of the term urban population still exist for various statistical requirements. Therefore, when citing relevant data it is necessary to define the concept.

In order to explore the ways and means of solving China's urban population problems, we must first make quantitative and structural analyses of China's urban population from the following viewpoints.

1. Quantitative Analysis of the Urban Population

China is a large country with a population of 1 billion people. It is also a country with a relatively low level of urbanization. According to data from the third census in 1982, the total population of all cities and towns (not including city-administered counties) in the country was 206.59 million persons, or 20.6 percent of the country's total population, of which, the city and town populations accounted for 14.4 and 6.2 percent, respectively. Approximately 60 million of the urban population were peasants. If we look at statistics for the agricultural and nonagricultural populations, at the end of 1982, there was a nonagricultural population of 174.86 million nationwide, or 17.29 percent of the total population. (This includes some nonagricultural population scattered in villages.) The agricultural population was 836.31 million, or 82.71 percent. Considering the nonagricultural population of cities nationwide at the end of 1982, there was a total of 97.12 million

persons, or 9.6 and 66.9 percent of the country's total population and total city population, respectively. Of course, statistical material based on other requirements could be drawn but regardless of the viewpoint, the present proportion of China's urban population is not only still lower than the world urbanization rate (40 percent) even after many years of development, but it is also lower than the rates of many developing countries, such as Indonesia (20 percent), India (22 percent), Sri Lanka (27 percent) and Pakistan (28 percent). Urbanization in China obviously still has a relatively long historical process ahead of it. Of course, from an absolute quantitative analysis, China's urban population is still quite sizeable. Considering the aforementioned nonagricultural population alone, in 1982 there were 174,86 million people, or approximately more than 10 percent of the earth's urban population during the same period (1.7 billion).

Because of differences in economic development and the population figures in various places in China, there is also a rather large difference in the geographical distribution of the urban population. In the three northeastern provinces that have good industrial bases and many cities and towns, except for the three cities of Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai that are directly administered by the central government, the urban population accounts for more than 30 percent, of which the urban population in Liaoning and Heilongjiang both exceed 10 million. Due to the construction of a group of burgeoning towns after liberation in Inner Mongolia and Xinjiang, the urban population has reached more than 20 percent. The majority of the other coastal and inland provinces and self-autonomous regions have urban populations of only about 10 percent, of which, all of the provinces in the southwest, and Guangxi, Hunan, Hebei and Henan are all less than 10 percent. Increases in the proportion of the urban population in these areas await the further development of production.

Considering China's total urban population, approximately 70 percent reside in cities and 30 percent in towns. More than one-half of the city urban population resides in the especially large cities of more than 1 million people. According to 1982 statistics, the total population of all of the especially large cities of more than 1 million people amounted to 75.17 million people, or 51.8 percent of the total urban population. There were 9 especially large cities just after liberation; and this swiftly increased to 38. The urban population of the three municipalities of Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai, under the direct control of the central government, is 16.945 million, or 22.5 percent of the cities with populations greater than 1 million. However, it should be pointed out that the nonagricultural population of some of the especially large cities, like Liupanshui, Shaoxing and Zibo, is approximately 20 percent, and they really do not resemble or have the characteristics of the especially large cities. The total population of China's large cities with 500,000 to 1 million in population is 33.54 million, or 23.1 percent of the entire urban population. The total population of medium-sized and small cities with populations of less than 50,000 people is 36.45 million, or only 25.1 percent of the entire urban population. Thus, it can be seen that an outstanding problem in the structure of China's urban population is that there is a small proportion of the population in medium-sized and small cities, especially in small cities, and they develop slowly (See Table 1).

Table 1. Structure of the Urban Population in Different Sized Cities in 1982

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Under 0.1 Million</u>	<u>0.1-0.5 Million</u>	<u>0.5-1.0 Million</u>	<u>1.0 Million +</u>
Total Population					
Cities	239	17	137	47	38
Population (10,000)	14516.2	129.9	3514.6	3354.3	7517.3
Urban population (% total)	100	0.9	24.2	23.1	51.8
Nonagricultural Population					
Cities	239	55	136	28	20
Population (10,000)	9712.2	364.9	3149.3	1993.1	4205.1
Nonagricultural population (% total)	100	3.76	32.4	20.5	43.3

Of course, following the development of our modernized construction industries and the acceleration of urbanization, the phenomena of China's urban population accounting for a low proportion, the uneven geographical distribution and the insufficiently rational composition of the urban population will gradually change. We should fully estimate and take the lead in spurning on this trend.

## 2. Age Structure Analysis of the Urban Population

In recent years there has been a new change in the age structure of China's urban population. A comparison of proportions held by various age groups in the 3d and 2d census shows an obvious drop in the proportion of juveniles, a slight increase for young people, a large increase in the working age population and a gradual increase in older people. These characteristics in the age structure are all the more pronounced in the especially large cities. A comparison of the age structure of the total population in Beijing, Tianjin and large cities nationwide shows a trend towards stabilizing population increases and an earlier appearance of the aging phenomenon than in rural areas (See Table 2).

Table 2. Age Structure of the Total Population in Beijing, Tianjin and Nationwide.

	<u>Beijing</u>	<u>Tianjin</u>	<u>Nationwide</u>
Total Population			
(10,000)	923.1	776.4	100,817.5
Age 0-15	217.2	199.4	36,153.2
Percent	23.53	25.68	35.86
Age 16-54 (F)/-59(M)	609.8	459.9	60,389.7
Percent	66.06	63.08	54.9
Age 55-(F)/60-(M)	91.1	81.1	9,315.5
Percent	10.41	10.44	9.24

This problem is more clearly shown by using Beijing as an example and making a vertical comparison of data from the second and third census (See Table 3). From 1964 to 1982, the proportion of the population in Beijing age 0-15 fell from 43.11 percent to 23.85 percent; the working age population, 16-54 (F) and 59 (M), rose from 48.69 percent to 65.71 percent; and the population of elderly people, age 55 (F)/60 (M) and older, rose from 8.20 percent to 10.44 percent. There also were rather large increases elsewhere, such as women of child-bearing age and youths.

Table 3. Comparison of Beijing's Age Structure, Second and Third Census

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>2d Census, 1964 (0.1 Million</u>		<u>3d Census, 1982 (0.1 Million</u>	
		<u>Percent</u>		<u>Percent</u>
0-15	327.5	43.11	220.2	23.5
0-1	26.9	3.54	17.5	1.9
1-6	132.9	17.49	67.4	7.3
7-14	155.4	20.46	121.7	13.18
16-54(F)/-59(M)	369.9	48.69	606.5	65.71
60- (M)/55- (F)	62.3	8.20	96.4	10.44
Total	759.7	100	923.1	100

These new changes in the age structure of large and especially large cities represented by Beijing involve the following problems that are worthy of attention. (1) The proportion of the working age proportion has greatly increased. They provide on the one hand ample labor resources to various production departments and on the other hand, huge employable multitudes that can bring enormous and continuous pressures to the cities. Therefore, the problem of arranging jobs for urban youth must be greatly stressed before 1995. (2) The high tide of urban childbearing has not ended yet. In Beijing for example, women of childbearing age account for approximately 60 percent of all women or approximately 30 percent of the entire population. Of this group, 5.937 million are of legal marriageable age, the majority of which have married and borne children. However, there are still 1.23 million youth from 15 years to the legal marriageable age that are still unmarried and childless. Due to the fact that there is still a great number of women of childbearing age, the total birth rate cannot fall much below the present rate (1.61) in the next few years even though urban family planning has been very successful and the single child rate has reached 90 percent (suburbs) to 99 percent (city proper). Therefore, we cannot be slack with family planning. (3) The proportion of older people has continued to rise and the proportion of young people is continuously falling. This can accelerate the population's aging. To avoid being passive when the time comes, we must early prepare for the older urban population regarding health care facilities, social welfare and population planning prior to the end of the century.

Of course, changes in the age structure of different size and types of cities will not be entirely the same. Generally speaking, the above changes are relatively obvious in old or large cities. Changes in new or small cities are not as obvious.

The factors accounting for the above changes in age structure are extremely complicated. Simply stated, the main reason is that there was a high birth rate nationwide in the 1950's and 1960's, with urban areas a bit ahead of rural areas. Family planning was also stressed earlier and with more effectiveness in the urban areas. With the passing of time, the majority of the masses born during the high tide are now or shortly will be of marriageable and childbearing age; this creates a relatively great change in the age structure of the urban population.

### 3. Structural Analysis of the Urban Population's Education and Employment

Only after the population quantity has definite qualities can it truly be a qualified labor force. The educational and scientific levels of the population are all the more important to modernized production. Although the educational structure in such especially large cities as Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai is tops in the country, it is still insufficient to meet the needs of modernized production (See Table 4).

Table 4. Educational Structure of the Population in Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai

<u>Category</u>	<u>Nationwide</u>	<u>Beijing</u>	<u>Tianjin</u>	<u>Shanghai</u>
College graduates (%)	0.4	3.9	2.6	1.7
College dropouts (%)	0.1	1.4	1.1	0.8
Higher middle school (%)	6.6	19.2	22.0	14.7
Lower middle school (%)	17.7	31.7	30.4	31.4
Elementary school (%)	35.2	28.5	27.3	33.9
Illiterature or semi-illiterate (%)	23.5	12.4	16.0	14.3

There is not only a large disparity in comparing the educational structure of the populations of Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai, as representative of large cities, with some developed capitalist countries, but there is also a definite number of illiterates or semi-illiterates. These definitely hinder improvements in the scientific and technological levels of the labor force. In the labor force of Beijing, for example, only 10.22 percent are college educated, approximately 28.43 percent have a higher middle school education, 57.20 percent have a lower middle or elementary school education, while illiterates and semi-illiterates still account for 4.15 percent of the labor force. At the same time, a single educational structure cannot meet the needs of varied production levels. Considering the whole labor force, it is true that there are not enough high level technical personnel, but mid-level technical specialists are in particularly short supply. This is because the roles of various occupations must account for a definite proportion in the units of an enterprise or business to be brought into full play. In the past we had a single general middle school education and colleges could only accept 5 to 10 percent of higher middle school graduates. The majority of the remaining middle school students needed work but were unskilled for the jobs that needed workers. Therefore, a single educational system is not at all suited to the needs of economic development. For example, in recent years in Beijing, excluding those who go on to the next grade after graduating from higher elementary school, every year 100,000 people without any specialized talents look for jobs, so finding one is quite difficult. Certain departments have a rough time finding anyone to work, such as statisticians, law clerks, judicial assistants, notaries and legal medical experts. This creates a contradiction between those awaiting employment and the job vacancies. None of these departments call for university or college graduates; some can qualify after several years of specialized technical middle school training.

The disadvantage of a single educational system is carried over into the employment structure of the urban population. In Beijing for example, 34.16 percent of the employed labor force engages in production; those in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and the fisheries industry account for 28.49 percent;

those in construction or mining, 8.48 percent; and the proportion of other trades, particularly the service trades, is very small. Looking at the employment structure, 78.03 percent of the labor force engages in various forms of physical labor and only 21.97 percent does mental labor, of which, 13.63 percent are various specialized technical workers; 11.14 percent are commercial and service workers. This concentrated and single-minded nature of the employment and job structures not only surely limits the avenues for employment but has an adverse effect on the livelihood of urbanites, increasing the social burdens of residents.

Important causes of the urban employment problem are the aforesaid large increase in the working age population and the insufficiently rational urban educational and employment structure. The pressure has been greatest in the last few years. In the past year we have adopted some highly effective measures, including improvements in the educational and labor systems. In the future we must make further reforms and improvements.

The above is a preliminary quantitative and structural analysis of China's urban population. Below, we will discuss the problems of controlling and developing the urban population with these characteristics in mind.

The policies China adopted to control the population of large and extremely large cities are entirely correct. So-called control refers to utilizing plans and policies to limit the urban population's size and rate of increase, bringing it in line with the state's economic development and the construction of various social facilities. Everyone knows about the ill effects that overly large cities bring, such as housing shortages, clogged transportation, heavy demands on supplies, a drop in environmental quality, etc. Therefore, we must control the size of the urban population. The emphasis of control is upon the cities proper of large and extremely large cities. However, looking at the entire urban population, further increases are inevitable; it can be said that this is an objective law that cannot be altered by human will.

First, natural increases in the urban population itself are unavoidable. China's population has nearly tripled, from 57 million at liberation to 143.71 in 1982, of which more than 60 percent is due to natural increases. In 1982, the average urban birthrate nationwide was 1.801 percent; the death rate, 0.525 percent; natural increase rate, 1.276 percent; and the year's natural increase was 1.834 million persons. At this rate, by the end of the century the net increase will mean an additional 30-40 million people.

On the other hand we must not overlook increases in the urban population due to migration. Especially in the future, every area must fully utilize its natural and human resources to develop medium-sized and small cities (including market towns). Then the population can increase quite a bit. Recently the central government decided to utilize foreign funds to develop special open coastal cities; it is also an important way to make the economy prosper and develop the urban population. According to statistics at the end of 1983, the population nationwide increased 9.54 million. The net increase in the nonagricultural population was 4.05 million, of which, natural increases were responsible for 1.393 million and migration have already greatly surpassed

natural increases. If we base our figures on the annual nationwide nonagricultural population increase of 4.05 million, the nationwide nonagricultural population will increase by approximately 65 million persons by the end of the century. This is not an underestimation.

Second, we must fully estimate the attractiveness of large cities themselves. Besides the urban/rural differences, economic and technological superiority always exerts a powerful attraction. Looking at foreign data, the labor productivity rate of cities in the Soviet Union with more than 1 million people is 38 percent higher than cities with 1-200,000 people. In 1981, the industrial labor productivity rate of China's 15 especially large cities with more than 1 million people, such as Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Shenyang, Wuhan and Chengdu, was 22 percent higher than the national average. The monthly gross industrial output value provided by fixed assets was 23 percent higher than the national average. Construction of a factory in large cities generally has the advantages of low investment, high profits and quick returns, mainly because of the relatively good technology and basic facilities. Thus, there is a powerful attraction. Based on an analysis of statistical data from some provinces and areas, increases in industrial output value and in urban population are interrelated. For example, from 1952 to 1980, the nationwide gross industrial output value increased 14.6 times while the population of cities and towns increased 1.78 times. In the same period, Beijing's gross industrial output value increased 28.2 times and the population, 2.36 times. The respective figures for Shanxi are 19.3 and 2.03 times, and for Inner Mongolia, 23.8 and 4.41. In the future it is certain that the urban population will correspondingly increase following increases in industrial output.

Third, we must realize that although China's rural population is like a boundless ocean surrounding the cities, increasingly more peasants have and will become urbanites in the wake of economic development, particularly improvements in the agricultural labor productivity rate. Taking Beijing, Tianjin and Tangshan as examples, due to continuous population increases and the construction of various businesses, there is less tilled land every year. On average, every agricultural laborer only cares for 5-6 mu of tilled land. Therefore, in many villages, approximately one-half of the total agricultural labor force is surplus. Considering the nationwide picture, there is currently an agricultural labor surplus of 30-40 percent. The main part of this labor force will enter small towns. This will not only increase the size of our urban population but further is of great benefit to improving China's urban population size and structure. It is also of benefit to alleviating the pressure from migration into large cities.

It is clear from the above analysis that there objectively exists a tendency for China's population to increase. However, we cannot change the policy of controlling urban population increases either. Then how can we solve this problem? I believe that we should take a diagnostic attitude towards controlling the urban population and develop it while controlling it, controlling it while we develop it. The development and control of China's urban population are two sides of the same coin and not an irreconcilable contradiction.

First, we must strictly control the population in crowded large and extremely large cities. For example, the central government requires that the population



of Beijing be limited to approximately 10 million by the end of this century. For those cities that have high population densities, the key point of control should be on the cities proper. We must strictly control the migration of population into cities on the one hand and on the other hand gradually move people out of the cities proper. Thus, we can build satellite cities surrounding the large cities, thereby both accommodating those removed from the city proper and catching those who migrate from the outside. In this way it will be easy to control the population of large cities.

Second, we must actively develop medium-sized and small cities. These cities are an extremely weak link among China's cities. Their population is rather small and they do not develop quickly. The population's future development should be mainly in the medium- and small-sized cities because there are a large number of them scattered throughout the country and they have a definite construction base. If we pay attention to developing them, they will not only become vast areas for accommodating the urban population but are further more advantageous to the perfection and development of a rational balance among all levels of China's cities.

Third, we must energetically develop small market towns. China presently has more than 2,000 county towns, 1,100 organic towns and 54,000 rural communes and market towns. These market towns are dispersed throughout China. Some have become the economic, cultural, scientific, technological and service centers of particular areas, being the links between villages and cities. The only reliable outlets for welcoming and accommodating the population that has migrated from rural areas is to energetically construct these market towns. No large- or medium-sized city can accommodate the several 100 million people migrating from rural areas. To control the development of large cities and prevent medium-sized cities from becoming large ones, and at the same time to reduce various urban pressures, we must ensure that the migrating population leaves the land but not the home town, thus on the spot transforming these myriad small market towns into cities and towns. At the same time this is advantageous to improvements in rural economic development and the peasants' standard of living. The great potential can be seen by the fact that if we can build 20,000 small cities and towns using the extant small market towns as bases, and every small city accommodates 10,000 people, then we will have taken care of 200 million rural migrants. Concerning specific ideas and proposals for developing the small cities and towns, as early as 1978, Comrade Sun Jingzhi [1327 2417 0037] proposed a specific thesis at an academic conference of the Chinese Population Society, so we will not go into details here.

In sum, strictly to control the cities proper of large cities, build satellite cities, and develop medium and small cities and market towns are at once three powerful buffers for controlling the population of large cities and they are specific methods suited to the national conditions of China's future urbanization.

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CSO: 4005/104

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZHENG WEIZHI ARTICLE ON PRC FOREIGN POLICY

HK140940 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 17, Jan 85 pp 16-19, 38

[Article by Zheng Weizhi, head of the PRC Institute of International Studies: "Independence Is the Basic Canon--An Analysis of the Principle of China's Foreign Policy"]

[Text] Since the birth of the People's Republic of China 35 years ago, substantial changes have taken place both in the world and in China's own state security and foreign relations. Although China's foreign policy has made corresponding adjustments, the cardinal principle of independence remains unchanged.

China's basic foreign policy principles are clearly stated in the Chinese Constitution. China maintains an independent foreign policy, adheres to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence (mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence) and wishes to develop diplomatic relations and economic and cultural exchanges with other countries. China always opposes imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism, works to strengthen unity with the people of other countries, supports the oppressed nations and the developing countries in their struggle to win and preserve national independence and develop their economies, and strives to safeguard world peace and promote human progress.

These foreign policy guidelines have led to great achievements over the past 35 years.

Past Success

China has completely ended the humiliation of more than a hundred years of foreign domination and has established really independent diplomacy.

China has won a peaceful place in the international community after breaking through the isolation, blockades, interferences and provocation by various aggressors and pressure from the superpowers.

China has firmly and successfully combated all actions which violated China's territorial sovereignty and all attempts to interfere in China's internal affairs.

China has established diplomatic relations with 130 countries, based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. It has developed economic and trade relations and cultural exchanges with most countries in the world. New kinds of economic cooperation are growing with many of these countries.

China enjoys international prestige for its firm opposition to imperialism, hegemonism, colonialism and racism. It is winning more and more friends all over the world for its support for all oppressed people and the developing countries in their struggle for independence and economic development.

#### Past Problems

The old China was a semi-colonial, semi-feudal country. After the Opium War in 1840, foreign powers extended their political, economic and cultural influence into every part of China. China, bullied and humiliated, was divided into different spheres of influence. The Qing Dynasty, the Northern Warlords and the Kuomintang government were weak and passive in their diplomacy. They all subjected themselves to imperialist countries, clinging to one or a group of foreign powers.

The aim of Chinese revolution was to eliminate this semi-colonial, semi-feudal position. The immediate diplomatic task of New China after its founding in 1949 was to alter China's humiliating role and to win a really equal and independent position in the world.

The victory of the Chinese revolution successfully broke the hold of the foreign powers. China reborn faced a world in which the socialist and capitalist nations were hostile towards each other. Chinese diplomacy was confronted with many urgent and substantial problems: Could New China take firm root and grow strong? Could the remnants of imperialism in China be eliminated, so that a truly independent foreign policy could be formulated and carried out? Could the international situation be turned to favor China's economic recovery and development?

#### A Fresh Start

On the eve of liberation the Party Central Committee made three decisions: to make a fresh start, to clean the room before inviting guests and to side with one group without reservation. Later it adopted a policy to aid Korea in its resistance against U.S. aggression. These three decisions and the following policy formed a large part of China's overall diplomatic strategy.

"To make a fresh start" means negating all the old diplomatic relations the Kuomintang had established. The Common Program of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference published in September 1949 said that the

central government could negotiate on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect for territorial sovereignty with governments which had severed relations with the Kuomintang and which adopted a friendly attitude toward the People's Republic of China, and could establish diplomatic relations with them.

This was reiterated in the Announcement of the Central People's Government on October 1, 1949. It declared to all the world that there is only one China--the People's Republic of China. The Government of the People's Republic of China alone represents all the Chinese people. It also restated the terms of diplomatic relations mentioned in the Common Program. These policies showed how serious New China was in its foreign affairs and how determined it was to safeguard its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

"To clean the room before inviting guests" is first of all to get rid of all vestiges of imperialist power in China. Only then could China think about diplomatic ties with nations which were once invaders. Mao Zedong said clearly at the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Seventh Central Committee that the Chinese Government's policy was to demolish foreign domination in China step by step. It did not recognize the foreign organizations or diplomats accepted by the Kuomintang as having any legal position in China. It would cancel all Kuomintang treaties, abolish all propaganda outfits foreign imperialist powers had set up in China, take control of foreign trade and reform the customs system. Mao said, "Once this is done, the Chinese people will stand up before the imperialist powers."

"To side with one group without reservation" is a policy which emerged from the special historical conditions of the time. The world had been divided into two camps, and socialist China stood with socialist countries in international affairs. But, "to side with one group without reservation" does not mean complete reliance or dependence or giving up individual initiative.

In April 1949, Zhou Enlai said in his Report on Problems Concerning the Peace Talks, "With respect to foreign relations, we have a basic stand: we uphold China's national independence and the principle of independence and self-reliance.... No country may interfere in China's internal affairs.... If foreign aid holds benefits for China, of course, we want it, but we cannot be dependent on it. We should not be dependent even on the Soviet Union and the new democracies.... One of the main causes for Chiang Kai-shek's defeat is that he relied on foreign aid for everything. This is another case of learning from the overturned cart ahead."

Independence, self-reliance and initiative is the core of China's foreign policy, set right from the beginning. Over the past 35 years, in the struggle to safeguard the country's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and to reunify the country, China's independent foreign policy has developed a great deal.

## Independence and Self-Reliance

In his opening speech at the 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party in 1982, Deng Xiaoping pointed out, "Independence and self-reliance have always been and will forever be our basic stand. We Chinese people value our friendship and cooperation with other countries and people. We value even more our hard-won independence and sovereign rights. No foreign country can expect China to be its vassal or expect it to swallow any bitter fruit detrimental to its own interests."

In the early days of New China, the United States was quite hostile. It isolated China politically, set up an economic blockade and threatened China's security from Korea, Indochina and Taiwan. China and the U.S. fought for nearly 30 years diplomatically and on the battlefield in Korea and Vietnam.

In 1972 U.S. President Richard Nixon visited China. The Shanghai communique which followed marked a new stage in bilateral relations. In 1979 China and the United States formally established diplomatic ties.

## The Taiwan Problem

China knows how important the Sino-American relationship is for world peace and stability. But a great barrier hinders the development of the two countries' relations--Taiwan. It is known worldwide that Taiwan is part of China. It cannot be severed from the mainland. The resolution of the Taiwan problem is China's internal affairs. China and the U.S. have been battling over the issue for 30 years. The crux of the issue lies in the U.S. Government's insistence on interfering in China's internal affairs, attempting to separate Taiwan from China, and China's insistence on safeguarding its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity by opposing these actions.

In 1978 the United States agreed to establish diplomatic relations with China based on three principles: Ending diplomatic relations with Taiwan, terminating the mutual defense treaty between the United States and Taiwan, and withdrawing U.S. military personnel from Taiwan. The U.S. Government recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China and acknowledges that there is one China, of which Taiwan is a part.

Yet despite this agreement, the "Taiwan Relations Act" was adopted by the U.S. Congress, contrary to the principles upon which diplomatic relations were established. The United States also continues to sell arms to Taiwan and treats it as an independent political body. These actions cast a shadow over Sino-American relations.

## Sino-Soviet Relations

The people of China and the Soviet Union have a tradition of revolutionary friendship. The two countries were on good terms for a long time. China signed a treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union, sincerely expecting

to keep its friendship with the Soviet people. The Chinese Government still appreciates the Soviet Union's support and aid during New China's first years.

But the Chinese Government has always opposed and criticized the Soviet Union's national chauvinism and its interference in other countries' internal affairs. Liu Shaoqi pointed out to the Soviet leaders in October 1956 during an official visit that every socialist country and every Communist Party must accept the principles of independence and equality.

It is because the Soviet Union pursued a hegemonist policy that Sino-Soviet relations have come to their present state. Since the late 1950s, when the Soviet leaders failed to control China's military policies, they adopted a series of measures which caused Sino-Soviet relations to deteriorate. They put pressure on China, bringing tremendous difficulties to its economic construction.

In the late '60s, when the Soviet deployed 1 million troops along the Sino-Mongolian and Sino-Soviet borders in an obvious military threat, the Sino-Soviet relations reached a low point. Since then they have fueled Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea and provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border, and have dispatched troops to capture China's neighbor, Afghanistan. These activities pose a serious threat to China's security. China has always exposed these Soviet moves of hegemonism and fought against them.

#### China Cannot Be Bullied

We could say it was the United States which threatened China from three sides after it was founded, and the Soviet Union which took over that role in the 1970s. It is true that while Sino-Soviet relations were rapidly deteriorating, Sino-American relations were also tense. But the Chinese were not afraid, and felt no need to align themselves with either superpower. For 35 years China has shown its national pride and dignity in safe-guarding its interests and its independence.

At one time the Soviets thought China could develop its economy and contend with the U.S. only with Soviet support. Later the U.S. thought China would be willing to make political concessions in order to import advanced technology for its modernization drive. Both countries were wrong. China cannot be bullied.

Elaborating China's foreign policy, party General Secretary Hu Yaobang pointed out that independence means China will never attach itself to any big power or power blocs or submit to their pressure. Hu said, "There are two disadvantages for China to ally itself with a big power. First, it will impeded, or at least affect China's efforts to make friends. China advocates contact with all countries based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Second, it will prevent China from resisting the wrongs of others, and may even provide opportunities for some countries to attack friends of China. We have learned this lesson in the past decades, and it is the long-term policy supported by the Chinese people.

## Good Neighbors

China seeks to develop relations based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence with all other countries, including the Soviet Union and the United States. As long as the U.S. strictly follows the principles set down in previous Sino-American communiques, follows the one-China policy and does not interfere in China's internal affairs, Sino-U.S. relations will develop steadily for a long time.

China also hopes to improve Sino-Soviet relations, so that the two countries may be good neighbors. As soon as the Soviets can overcome the present major obstacles, Sino-Soviet relations can be normalized.

Furthermore, China hopes the Soviet Union, the United States and China itself can maintain and develop normal relations. This is not only in the interests of the people in the three nations, but also benefits world peace.

## Objective Policy

China will always form its policy independently, objectively considering all arguments and remembering the interests of the Chinese people and all the people of the world. China will uphold justice in international affairs.

Due to the intense rivalry between the superpowers, the security and independence of many countries, especially of many Third World countries, are threatened. It is vital for them to oppose outside aggression and safeguard their independence. China firmly supports the struggles of people in all countries against imperialism, hegemonism, colonialism and racism. All such struggles, no matter against whom, will be supported by China.

China never supports any aggression or interference. This has been demonstrated recently by China's opposition to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, the U.S. invasion of Grenada and Israeli incursions into Lebanon.

China approves of political resolutions to international disputes. However, they must be fair and reasonable and must ensure the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries which are victims of foreign aggression or interference.

Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out in May 1984 in his report to the Second Session of the 6th National People's Congress, "We take a principled stand in handling our relations with the United States and the Soviet Union. We will not refrain from improving relations with them because we oppose their hegemonism, nor will we give up our anti-hegemonist stand because we want to improve relations with them, nor will we try to improve our relations with one of them at the expense of the other."

### Third World Interests

Socialist China belongs to the Third World. China believes that safeguarding Third World interests is its international obligation at all times. It firmly supports their struggle for independence and economic development, and is always improving the cooperation with them and encouraging unity.

At the sixth special session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1974, the head of Chinese delegation Deng Xiaoping raised six propositions to support the Third World countries.

China opposes hegemony and creating spheres of influence by any country in any region. Political and economic relations between states should be established on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

The affairs of any country should be governed by its own people. The developing countries have the right to independently choose which social and economic systems they will have.

Routine international economic matters should be jointly managed by all countries, not just one or two.

International trade should be based on equality, mutual benefit and exchange of needed goods. China will support developing countries' efforts to establish various organizations of raw material exporting countries and their united struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism.

Economic aid to developing countries should respect the sovereignty of the recipients with no political and military strings attached and no special privileges or exorbitant profits.

Technology transferred to developing countries must be practical, effective, cheap and convenient for use. Experts sent to Third World countries should not ask for any special treatment or engage in illegal activities.

### Firm Principles

China will never waver in these principles for the sake of its own immediate interests. It did not hesitate to make necessary sacrifices to support the Vietnamese in their battle against the United States. It has always backed the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of their country and the Kampuchean people's fight for independence under the leadership of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. China supports the people of Afghanistan in their fight against external interference and backs African people's struggle against the racism and expansionism of South Africa. China strongly condemns Israeli aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese people, and firmly supports the Palestinian people's right to recover their homeland, and the Arab people's struggle against Israeli expansionism. China supports all efforts of Third World countries to realize world peace and regional stability.



## Respect for Independence

China both values its own hardwon independence and sovereignty and respects others'. Since the founding of the People's Republic, the social causes which might prompt other countries to invade China or China to invade other countries have been removed. China upholds and develops Lenin's theory that countries with different social systems can coexist.

Not long after its establishment, China joined India and Burma in initiating the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. In light of the postwar situation, they were set as principles to guide China's development of relations with other countries. Ever since, China has established normal diplomatic relations and actively developed mutual cooperation on the basis of these principles. They have now become a part of China's Constitution and are the basic norms in handling relations with all countries.

Combining patriotism and internationalism, China's foreign policy will forever reflect the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. China does not occupy the territory of others, interfere in other's internal affairs nor force unequal relations upon any country. Of course, China will never tolerate any interference or invasion, and opposes any country which violates the five principles.

## No Power Politics

China has always believed that all countries, no matter if they are big or small, rich or poor, strong or weak, should be treated equally. China opposes any bullying or coercion of the weak by the strong. The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence sharply oppose power politics and hegemonism. China believes that the internal affairs of each country should be taken care of by their own people and international issues should be discussed and settled by all countries concerned. China is against the superpowers monopolizing world affairs. China also believes international issues should be settled through peaceful negotiations, not by force. Countries should seek common ground while reserving their differences.

These principles met with popular approval at the Bandung Conference in 1955 and the two Geneva meetings on Indochina. Since China recovered its rightful seat at the United Nations, these principles have been accepted by more and more countries.

After a long experience of being a victim of invasion and oppression, Chinese people will never be humiliated again. But they will also never put another nation in that position. China considers the right of other nations to independence as important as its own. Some countries, in accordance with their own situation, have close relations with the U.S. or the USSR and accept aid from one of them. This will have no effect on China's friendly relations with them. China believes that it will be more beneficial for various countries to fully and independently safeguard world peace, according to their own special conditions.

## Developing Economic Relations

Independence and self-reliance must be combined with the active development of foreign economic relations.

The policy of independence and self-reliance is correct. However, if it is misinterpreted to mean opposition to developing foreign economic relations, it can present problems. The world market is interdependent, and it would be impossible to build China under a closed-door policy. And if economic relations cannot be developed, political and diplomatic activities will be severely limited and will lack vitality.

Correctly handling China's economic relations with other countries has great significance of China's modernization program. Today the majority of countries stress the importance of foreign economic relations, a postwar development.

For a long time after 1949, China's foreign economic relations made little progress. This was not due to China's closed-door policy, but because of the trade blockades and embargoes imposed by the world imperialist powers headed by the U.S., and the Soviet Union reneging on its contracts with China. Alos, for some time, and especially during the "cultural revoltuion," the policy of self-reliance was misinterpreted.

## Opening the Door

Not until after the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee in 1978 has the task of developing economic relations with other countries been placed on the agenda, and the policy of enlivening the domestic economy and opening to the world been set down. The party Central Committee pointed out that Chinese socialist modernization ought to make use of both internal and external resources, open both the domestic and foreign markets, and learn how to build China and develop foreign economic relations.

Open-door policy suits China's present situation. In April 1984 the party Central Committee decided to open 14 coastal cities and Hainan Island to foreign trade, to complement the work of the four special economic zones. Flexible policies and economic incentives will be used to attract foreign investment.

China's door is open to all kinds of countries, socialist or capitalist, developed or developing. China has rapidly developed. China has rapidly developed economic and technological cooperation with developed countries and also emphasizes further economic and technological cooperation with developing countries. China encourages North-South dialogue and is willing to actively take part in South-South cooperation.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO NOTES PREJUDICE AGAINST LAWYERS

OWO40902 Beijing XINHUA in English 0844 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 4 Jan (XINHUA)--Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY devotes half a page to articles and reports repudiating prejudice against lawyers.

Prominence is given to a commentary from the magazine LAW AND LIFE, which says that Chinese lawyers have been playing an indispensable role in criminal and civil cases, offering legal advice and participating in mediation or arbitration.

However, the commentary says, some people mistakenly interpret the role of lawyers as "absolving criminals from guilt." Some officials try to exclude or even humiliate lawyers who, they think, stand in their way. It cites as a typical example an incident in which a lawyer was driven out of a courtroom by an ignorant judge.

Details of the incident, which took place last September, are given in a separate story on the same page.

The case involved Shang Zhiwen, vice-president of a county court in Shaanxi Province. While acting as chief judge in a criminal trial, Shang interrupted the defence's statement and started his own debate with the lawyer, a duty that should be left to the procurator. Even worse, he declared the debate closed without letting the lawyer finish his defence. When the lawyer protested, Shang went so far as to order the lawyer to leave the courtroom.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY adds editor's notes to the narrative, pointing out that Shang was ignorant of criminal procedures.

After an investigation by the provincial judiciary, Shang admitted his mistake and apologized to the lawyer.

Lawyers were readmitted to Chinese courts in 1978, following the end of the "cultural revolution" and the restoration of open trials. In August 1980, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress adopted provisional regulations protecting lawyers in the performance of their duties. Lawyers are subject to no interference by any organization or individual, the regulations say.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

EDUCATION MINISTER ON STUDY, ECONOMIC PROGRESS

OW101249 Beijing XINHUA in English 1148 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jan (XINHUA)--Education, in whatever field of study, should definitely be in line with present and future economic developments, Minister of Education He Dongchang said today.

He made the remarks in an article in the ECONOMIC DAILY, which carried several other articles on the restructuring of the educational system.

The country now has the pressing task of training more personnel specializing in financial and industrial management, according to the minister. He called attention to the fact that some 50 to 60 percent of managers at present have no more than a junior secondary school education.

As a measure of expediency, He Dongchang said, economic departments should work together with schools to start full or part-time training sessions for managerial personnel still on the job.

Training technologists and managerial personnel was also the keynote of another article.

The article, signed by Gan Feng, called for establishing a rural education system based on the three tiers of prefecture, county and township.

Each county should have at least one school providing secondary professional education for people engaged in agriculture and rural collective industries.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

COMMERCIAL PRESS TO INCREASE PUBLICATION

OW111643 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jan (XINHUA)--China's long-standing commercial press published 340 books last year, almost one book a day, general manager Lin Erwei announced here today.

He said at a press conference that the books covered dictionaries, reference books and classical works of literature and books on contemporary philosophy, economics, political science, history and geography from many lands.

One of the most popular publications last year, Lin said, was the revised second edition of the "New English-Chinese Dictionary" which contained 12,000 entries.

Said to be the largest and the best in China now, the dictionary last year registered a total sale of 200,000 copies, which was only one-tenth of the nationwide demand.

A copy was given by Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher while she was visiting in Beijing last December.

Another popular book, Lin said, was "Nature Reserves in China", the first of an 80-volume series titled "Geography of China" and edited by Hou Renzhi, a professor at Beijing University.

With the publication to be completed by 1987, the series will include detailed descriptions of China's geographic features, population, culture and natural resources, geography of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and an atlas.

The first volume describes the flora and fauna of the 30 more typical ones of the over 100 reserves in China with more than 100 illustrations, maps and charts of statistics.

"Nature Reserves in China" has been recommended by the Central Committee of The Chinese Community Youth League which alone has bought 200,000 copies.

Lin said the press planned to publish 350 titles including 205 new books and 12 million copies of badly needed dictionaries would be brought off the press this year.

Altogether the commercial press has published 20,000 titles since it was founded in 1897.

CSO: 4000/094

EAST REGION

HAN PEIXIN REPORT AT JIANGSU PARTY CONGRESS

OW102221 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 22 Dec 84 pp 1, 2

[Han Peixin's work report at the Seventh Jiangsu Provincial CPC Congress on 14 December 1984--passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Comrades:

On behalf of the Sixth Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, I hereby present its work report to you for your consideration.

/1. Sum Up Historical Experiences, Continue To Blaze a Path Forward/

The Sixth Party Congress of our province took place at the end of 1977. During the past 7 years, we have experienced a great historic change. As a result of implementing the lines, principles and policies--which are of epoch-making significance--set forth by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we put an end to the situation of uncertainty which appeared temporarily during the period of setting things to right after crushing the "gang of four," victoriously achieved a great historic change, and ushered Jiangsu's operations in all fields into a new stage of development. A situation characterized by ideological liveliness, economic development, and political stability appeared throughout the province. Today the province's economic situation and political situation are both the best since the founding of the republic, and we are anticipating still greater achievements.

/During the process of achieving the historic change, we have regarded the Marxist line reaffirmed by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee as the criterion, and set the guiding ideology and all aspects of our actual right to work thus gradually unifying our understanding and smoothly achieving the strategic shift of focus of party work./ Breaking the confinement of the "two whatevers," party organizations at all levels and party members and cadres throughout the province have done away with the custody of dogmatism and personality cult, eradicated the influence of "leftist" errors, and reversed rights and wrongs that had long been turned upside down. The broad masses of party members, cadres and people have gradually acquired a correct understanding of such major issues of principle as the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts, the appraisal of Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought,

and the evaluation of social contradictions and the situation of class struggle at the present stage of socialist society. This has rejuvenated all operations in our province, giving them the vigor and creative strength. On the basis of tracking down and denouncing the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique in a penetrating way, we have seriously corrected the "leftist" mistakes committed during the "Great Cultural Revolution" as well as in other previous political movements; redressed a large number of framed-ups, fake cases, and erroneous verdicts; properly settled large numbers of problems left over by history; rehabilitated more than 400,000 people according to policies; and reinstated and heightened the party's prestige among the people, thus mobilizing the positive factors in all quarters. Since the convening of the 12th party congress, people throughout Jiangsu have united as one and strived to achieve the party's general tasks and general objectives, and a new outlook has been observed in the work in all fields.

/AFTER THE PARTY HAS SHIFTED THE FOCUS OF ITS WORK, WE FIRMLY REGARDED ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION AS THE CENTRAL TASK; FIRMLY IMPLEMENTED THE PRINCIPLE OF READJUSTING, RESTRUCTURING, CONSOLIDATING, AND IMPROVING THE NATIONAL ECONOMY; AND ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION ON THE WHOLE HAS RETURNED TO THE TRACK OF STEADY DEVELOPMENT./ Thanks to the gradual adoption of various forms of the contracted system of responsibilities and the restructuring of the people's commune system, the productive forces in the rural areas have been immensely emancipated. The strategic breakthrough achieved in rural reform has steered the rural economy to large-scale commodity production and to the course on which "agricultural production, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishery are developing in an all-round way; and industry, commerce, construction, transportation and service trades are operating in a coordinated manner." Households engaged in specialized operation and new integrated economic establishments are emerging in great numbers, and a new trail has been blazed for the rural economy. The rural areas as a whole are thriving and full of vitality. It is expected that the province's gross industrial and agricultural output will exceed 28.6 billion yuan in 1984, topping that of 1978 by 68 percent. Since the total grain output has already exceeded 60 billion jin, the goal that each person in the province produces an average of 1,000 jin of grain has been attained. Because of its special vitality and efforts, industrial production operated by townships and towns has been developing rapidly and has become an important pillar of the rural economy. The output of industrial enterprises in various townships and towns is expected to exceed 20 billion yuan in 1984, topping that of 1978 by 200 percent. Relatively great development has also been observed in economic diversification. The labor force in rural areas is gradually shifting to nonagricultural operations. Today over one-fourth of the work force in the province has turned to industrial and sideline production, as well as the construction, transportation and other service trades. The overall development of the rural economy has given an impetus to the rehabilitation and construction of small towns and villages and brought about bright prospects for a new socialist countryside. The industrial and transport production has developed proportionately in the course of readjustment, improved the management level through restructuring and raised its vitality in the initial stage of reform. The implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy and the institution of various reforms, especially in recent years, have contributed to the sustained steady growth of the economy. The province's total industrial output value is expected to exceed 65 billion yuan in 1984, doubling



the amount of 1978. In capital construction, we have concentrated financial and material resources on the construction of key projects and improved the structure of investment to speed up the construction of key projects. Geared to the needs of the whole country and the world, a number of construction units have been credited for the speed and quality of their work. Commerce, finance, and banking departments have done an effective job in invigorating the economy by changing their service orientation and raising their service quality. Along with the development of industrial and agricultural production, the urban and rural markets have been thriving, foreign trade has doubled and redoubled, and financial revenues have increased year after year. The province's total industrial and agricultural output value will exceed 90 billion yuan in 1984, topping that of 1978 by more than 90 percent and with an annual increase of 11 percent. Increasing simultaneously with the industrial and agricultural output value, the people's income is expected to reach 42.5 billion yuan, topping that of 1978 by 104.5 percent and with an annual increase of 12.6 percent. A number of counties (suburban districts) in the province have over the last 5 years doubled the industrial and agricultural output value, the total value of township and village industry, and the peasant's per capita income. This year, the per capita industrial and agricultural output value of 6 counties will exceed 2,000 yuan and the total industrial and agricultural output value of 5 counties will each exceed 2 billion yuan. Besides, there will be some 20 townships with over 100 million yuan total industrial and agricultural output value. On the basis of the development of production, the living standards of urban and rural residents have improved considerably. This year, the peasant's per capita income is expected to reach 400 yuan, an 160-percent increase over 1978, while the average annual wage of the workers and staff members is expected to increase by 60.8 percent. Moreover, arrangements have been made for 1.7 million jobless people in urban areas. All of these explain that our province's economic construction has developed along a healthy road.

/SINCE THE CONVENING OF THE 3D PLENARY SESSION OF THE 11TH CPC CENTRAL COMMITTEE, WE HAVE INTENSIFIED THE BUILDING OF SOCIALIST SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION, THEREBY RAISING THE PEOPLE'S IDEOLOGICAL AND MORAL STANDARDS AND THE UNDERTAKING OF SCIENCE AND CULTURE HAS FLOURISHED./ As a result of our thoroughgoing and sustained activities in the "five stresses, four beauties, and three loves" and in the army and civilian joint efforts to build spiritual civilization, a large number of advanced collectives and model individuals in building spiritual civilization have come to the fore in the province. Theoretical, literary and art, publication, press, broadcasting, and television departments have done a great job in eliminating the "leftist" influence, resisting spiritual pollution, publicizing the party's line, principles, and policies, advocating and disseminating new socialist ethics, and enriching the people's spiritual life. Placing cultural construction in an important position, party organizations at various levels have gradually adapted the undertaking of education, science, and culture to the needs of the economic construction, thereby achieving rapid progress in education. Compared with 1978, the enrollment at secondary specialized schools and schools of higher learnings has respectively increased by 74.5 and 53.7 percent in 1984. Geared to the needs of the economic construction, scientific research departments have achieved remarkable economic and social results in organizing scientific and technical exchanges, disseminating scientific knowledge, offering technical consultations, coordinating efforts to tackle difficult

technical problems, and popularizing and using new scientific achievements. From 1979 to 1983, the province completed 5,753 natural science research projects, averaging 1,151 projects per annum and topping the average annual figure of the 29 years before the convening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee by 610 percent. Progress achieved in medicine, public health, environmental protection, and family planning has improved the people's health and population quality. The brilliant achievements in sports have contributed to the improvement of the people's physical fitness and won honor for our country.

/Over the past 6 years, we have paid great attention to restoring and improving socialist democracy and the legal system. The people have more extensively exercised their right to be the masters of their own affairs, and the people's democratic dictatorship has become still more consolidated. The social security situation has improved remarkably./ The province as a whole has restored and established the people's congress system at all levels and held direct elections for people's deputies at and below the county level. Since the CPPCC organizations have been restored and strengthened, the patriotic united front work has grown, flourished, and become vigorous. We have strengthened the construction of the socialist legal system and launched a struggle against serious crimes and economic criminal activities. In addition, we have broadly publicized the legal system and taken comprehensive measures to improve public order, thus guaranteeing smooth construction in socialist modernization.

/While eliminating chaos and restoring order and devoting themselves to the four modernizations, party organizations at all levels in Jiangsu have also strengthened their own construction. Party style has markedly improved, party discipline has been strengthened, and the party's fighting power has become greater and greater./ We have fulfilled the first-step task of party and government structural reform at the provincial, city, county, and township levels. Leading bodies at all levels have taken a big step forward by recruiting their members from among cadres who are more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent. The average age of members of the party and government leading bodies at the city level has come down from 59 before the reform to 49, while the percentage of college-educated members has increased from about 5 percent up to 49 percent. The average age of members of party and government leading bodies at the county level has dropped from 51.8 to 43.7, while the percentage of college-educated members has gone up from about 15 percent to 55 percent. In the course of the new replacing the old, numerous veteran cadres have taken the interests of the party and the people into account and recommended worthy and able persons. They have warmly supported middle-aged and young cadres and continued to play a positive role after withdrawing to the second and third line, thereby displaying lofty communist sentiments. Party organizations at all levels have strengthened the training of cadres. Over the past few years, more than 6,000 working cadres in Jiangsu have furthered their studies at institutes of higher learning and provincial and city party schools, and a large number of cadres have attended television universities, evening universities, and correspondence universities and taken college self-study examinations. Party organizations and party discipline inspection organs at all levels have conscientiously implemented the "Rules of Conduct for Inner Party Political Life" and the party constitution approved by the 12th party congress, strengthened discipline inspection work, and made great efforts to promote correct party style.

In the overall party rectification which began this year, many party organizations have strengthened education in party spirit, party discipline, and party style; persistently corrected errors while rectifying the party; and corrected errors before rectifying the party, thus promoting the construction of the party's ideology, organization, and work style.

All this has been the result of hard work and struggle in unity by party organizations at all levels and the vast number of cadres and masses throughout the province under the leadership of the party Central Committee. All democratic parties and nonparty personages in Jiangsu have closely cooperated with us and made positive contributions. The PLA units stationed in Jiangsu and all commanders and fighters of the People's Armed Forces Corps have defended the country's security, supported economic construction, and safeguarded public order. They have played an important role in defending and promoting the four modernizations.

Facts convincingly show that the line, principles, and policies implemented since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee have reflected the masses' common will and conformed to the historical trend of the times. When they are understood and grasped by the whole party and all the people after arduous struggle, they will certainly spur on the successful fulfillment of all tasks.

In the course of the great turn in history, we have come to better understand some questions. Their main points are:

/First, we must adhere to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, respect the masses' pioneering spirit, and do creative work at all times./ Over the past several years, the vast numbers of party members, cadres and masses in Jiangsu have smashed the bonds of "left" ideology, persistently proceeded from Jiangsu's actual situation, bravely made reforms, industriously explored, and tried to seek many fresh experiences. They include expanding the scope of market regulation, strengthening economic ties with other provinces, enlivening methods to diversify the economy, greatly developing township industry, and blazing a new trail of integrating agriculture with sideline production and industry to develop the rural economy in a comprehensive way. They also include actively developing enterprises of collective ownership and medium-sized and small enterprises so as to develop Jiangsu's economy at many levels, paying attention to technical transformation of enterprises, making efforts to develop new industries, strengthening the construction of key projects, and continuously strengthening the material technological foundation. They also include establishing extensive ties between cities and the countryside with cities as centers, small towns as links, and the vast rural areas as the basis so as to promote the coordinated development of economy, science and technology, and culture in both cities and the countryside. All these are pioneering practices carried out under the guidance of the party's correct ideological line. However, on some questions the provincial CPC committee still lacks proper consciousness in upholding the ideological line of seeking truth from facts. In particular, at one time it did not properly understand nor firmly grasp the discussion on the criteria for truth, a fundamental question concerning the elimination of chaos and restoration of order. This inevitably affects our efforts to get rid of the

influence of "left" ideas and to shake off the yoke of old habits. Since our mind has not been fully emancipated, we have not been able to promptly see the need for some of the reforms that our party has pushed since the 3d Plenary Session of its 11th Central Committee and, therefore, have not taken quick action to start such reforms in our province. We have lacked resolution and boldness to blaze new trails and march forward. This has affected our progress in reform to a certain extent. Practice has made us deeply aware that we cannot be creative, make progress, or march forward unless we eradicate the influence of "left" ideas, rectify our ideological line, persist in proceeding from reality in doing everything, and work in a pioneering spirit.

/Second, we must firmly grasp economic work at all times and make real efforts to take economic construction as the center of all work./ Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, an unprecedented excellent situation has appeared in the economic and political fields, and all our undertakings have shown a relatively quick development. This is attributable to the efforts made by the vast majority of party organizations in the province to resolutely implement the party's correct political line and promptly shift the focus of work as required. The most fundamental task of socialism is to develop productive forces and to satisfy the evergrowing needs of the masses of people in their material as well as cultural lives. This is an experience and a lesson we have gained after paying a high price. We must completely negate the series of theories and practices of the "Great Cultural Revolution," resolutely discard such wrong theories and practices as "taking class struggle as the key link," "putting politics in the fore," and "extensive democracy," and proceed wholeheartedly with the socialist modernization program centered on economic construction.

/Third, while carrying out economic construction, we must attach great importance to building a socialist spiritual civilization./ Since the party Central Committee put forward the strategic principle of grasping the two civilizations simultaneously, party organizations at all levels in our province have made great efforts in this regard, resulting in fairly big progress in both ideological and cultural construction. On the whole, however, our province still has many weaknesses in building spiritual civilization. In particular, our educational, science and technology, cultural, and public health work is far from meeting the demands of national economic development and the people's daily growing needs in either their material or cultural life. Failure to change this state of affairs would inevitably hamper the further development of economic construction in our province. In the past, the provincial CPC committee did not fully understand this problem and failed to take effective measures. This is something from which we must draw a lesson. The socialist modernization program has put a still higher demand on us to build spiritual civilization, and the implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world while invigorating the domestic economy has set up new tasks for building spiritual civilization. In view of this, we must all the more pay greater attention to and make a real success of the work of building spiritual civilization.

/Fourth, we must uphold the criteria for making our ranks of cadres "more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent" and attach great importance to building a cadre contingent fully capable of leading the socialist modernization work./ A major reason for today's fine situation in our province's economic construction is that among our cadres

there are a number of comrades who are rather enterprising, have a rather wide vista, can think well, know clearly the steps to be taken, and are capable of carrying out bold practice and doing painstaking work. Facts have made us aware that paying attention to training and bringing up competent people is a matter of prime importance concerning the success or failure of our party's cause. We must make further efforts to eliminate the "Left" influence and do away with old ideas and conventions that are no longer suited to the current situation. We must boldly choose new persons to fill various posts according to the concept of making proper use of personnel for the new period and continue to raise the quality of our cadres so as to build a cadre contingent capable of meeting the needs of our modernization program.

/Fifth, we must uphold the principle of democratic centralism from beginning to end and give full play to the wisdom and strength of the collective./ Our experiences and lessons of the past few years have proven that when we handled the problems within the party strictly in line with the principle of democratic centralism, we consolidated the unity within the party and invigorated party activities, and that when we did otherwise, we failed to arrive at a unified understanding within the party and suffered setbacks in work because of laxity and weaknesses within our party organization. Our provincial party committee has come across similar problems in implementing democratic centralism and improving party activities. We should conscientiously sum up our experiences and lessons, earnestly implement the principle of democratic centralism, practice democracy, encourage the free airing of views, improve discipline, and strengthen unity in order to create a situation where every comrade does his work enthusiastically and with ease of mind.

Comrades, we review our past work for the purpose of achieving better unification in thinking and understanding and more effectively learning from our experiences and lessons. This will help us to expand our achievements, to overcome our shortcomings, to strengthen our unity, and to blaze a new trail forward. We should recognize the achievements we have made, and at the same time keep in mind the existing problems and defects. We should always remain sober-minded, be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, and work hard and in a down-to-earth way. When the central leading comrades inspected Jiangsu at the beginning of this year, they put forward a requirement in line with the grand target set by the 12th National Party Congress that our province should strive to win new victories in the new economic development campaign of "seven battles, seven victories." The 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee has called on us to accelerate the restructuring of the national economy as a whole, with the focus on the urban economy, and to usher in a new phase for our socialist modernization. Central leading comrades have again recently called on Jiangsu to take the lead in reforming the economic structure. Our current party congress is aimed at mobilizing the party members and masses throughout the province to resolutely implement the guidelines of the 12th National Party Congress and the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee; to carry out an all-round and systematic reform, with the focus on economic development and with the party rectification as a motive force; to build socialist material and spiritual civilizations simultaneously; to actively advance our socialist modernization; and to work hard for "a turn for the better in three aspects" so as to lay down a solid foundation for economic development in the 1990's and for accomplishing the grand goal of the 12th National Party Congress by the end of this century.

/2. Strive to Realize the Party's General Task and General Goal, Accelerate All-Round Economic and Social Development in our Province/

Of all the tasks set by the 12th National Party Congress, the most important one is to continue to advance our socialist modernization and economic development. Party organizations at all levels throughout the province must firmly make the general task and general goal of the 12th National Party Congress the focus of their overall work and must work indefatigably for their accomplishment.

A new technological revolution is emerging on a global scale. This presents a good opportunity for our rapid economic growth and at the same time sets more rigorous demands on economic development in our province. As all-round progress is being made in opening to the outside world and in reforming the domestic economic structure, a situation of unprecedented economic competition has emerged in China. This is a rigorous challenge to us. Our province is now in a new environment where great changes have taken place in the economic situation both at home and abroad. Therefore, we must proceed from reality and carefully analyze and study Jiangsu's conditions. It is especially important that we deal with our province's strong points and weak points with a dialectical concept and with a view to promoting Jiangsu's development. A firm foundation has been built for our province's economy. Its growth has been fairly rapid, but the results of economic and social development in our province are still unsatisfactory. Although commodity production in our province is expanding, it still fails to meet market demand. Although commodity circulation is expanding, it still fails to meet the needs of expanding production of commodities. Our multilevel production setup can adapt to the market fairly well and is also fairly competitive, but it fails to meet the needs of large-scale socialized production and of the improving standards of living of the people because of the backward technology and equipment of the enterprises and the under developed tertiary industry. Our cultural work has made some progress, and we have some advantages in intellectual resources and qualified personnel, but the development of education, science, technology, culture, and health work fails to keep up with economic development. In the new situation we must not be content with the status quo and let down our guard. Instead, we must effectively grasp the trend that economic and social development is increasingly dependent on the level of intellectual development, that the development of the commodity economy is increasingly dependent on technical cooperation, and that there is an increasing need for coordinated social and economic development; we must advance courageously in the new situation of challenging competition, and make unceasing efforts to improve ourselves.

Taking into consideration Jiangsu's present conditions in economic development and the trend for future development, we believe that our general goal for economic and social development is as follows:

With regard to economic developments, we must use Jiangsu's total annual industrial and agricultural output figure for 1980 as the basis for incessantly raising economic efficiency; we must work hard to fulfill, one or two years ahead of schedule, the task of doubling these figures by 1990; and we must lay a good foundation to achieve the second goal of doubling these figures ahead of schedule by the end of this century.

Efforts must be made to summarize economic results, to basically maintain the simultaneous growth of the national income and the nation's gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production, to increase revenues by a fairly large margin, and to raise the per-capita national income to \$800-\$1,000 by the turn of the century.

With regard to the level in science and technology, the production technology of those enterprises in various major professions in the province should, by 1990, match that of the developed countries in the early 1980's. By the turn of the century, the entire production technology must match that of the developed countries in the middle 1980's. In the field of science and technology, units with outstanding qualifications and major enterprises with excellent conditions should catch up with the international standards at that time as far as production technology is concerned.

With regard to the people's living standards, the masses in the province should witness, by 1990, fairly large increases in their income and significant improvements in living conditions and environmental sanitation. It is necessary basically to make junior high school education universal, keep the rate of population growth under 0.9 percent, and gradually form a new mode of life and moral standards in the province.

All the people in the province should exert strenuous efforts to build Jiangsu, for the next ten or more years, into a province with a well-developed economy, abundant culture, high scientific and technological standards, and well-coordinated relations between the urban and rural areas.

In order to achieve the aforementioned goal, we must not only work out long-term plans, but also carry out our work in a down-to-earth manner in implementing the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The general requirement in doing economic work during this period is to regard urban reforms as the focal point; further straighten out economic relations; develop economic ties among enterprises and regions; promote technical progress; quicken the pace in opening to the world; raise overall economic efficiency; and maintain steady economic development. The key in developing economic construction during this period is to adopt advanced methods in science and technology, gradually transform agriculture, vigorously bring about changes in traditional industries, enhance the quality of enterprises, and improve production quality. It is essential to develop and strengthen the reorganization and integration of enterprises with their products as the core, to increase the production of high-quality products, and to supply the market with more commodities. It is also necessary to readjust the setup of production, the product mix and the technological makeup; to actively develop the new and rising industries; to vigorously stimulate the tertiary industry; and to strive to expand the production of consumer goods. After the conclusion of this congress, we will instruct the departments concerned to work out their respective seventh 5-year plans on the basis of the aforementioned requirements, and mobilize the masses of party members, cadres and people throughout the province to work hard to implement such plans.

/a. Pay Attention to Grasping Key Links, Quicken the Pace in Promoting Technical Progress/

If we were to carefully examine the overall situation in promoting economic development in our province, we would realize that it is most important for

us to firmly grasp several basic links such as agriculture, energy, transportation, and technical transformation of outmoded enterprises. If we successfully solve these strategic issues, we will gain the initiative in developing industrial production and other undertakings in construction.

The relatively quick economic development of our province since the founding of the People's Republic of China has been made on the basis of a sustained and steady development of agriculture. In the days to come, agriculture will still be the basis for developing the national economy. We should uphold the concept of large-scale agriculture and keep to the road of comprehensive development of the economy covering "agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fisheries, industry, commerce, construction, transportation, and service trade." It is imperative to further develop commodity production, raise the quality and economic value of farm products, and accelerate the development of agricultural production in the direction of specialization, large-scale commodity production, and modernization. In view of this task, while further adjusting the relations between the various aspects of the rural economy, we should take the adjustment of our agricultural production structure as the focal work in developing the agricultural economy. Depending on their natural resources, ecological environment, and economic and technical conditions, all localities should work out suitable local development plans, rationalize their production structures, and set up relatively centralized commodity-production centers. The overall adjustment of the production structure in rural areas will bring forth new requirements in various aspects of the rural economy. This means that we should make continued efforts to improve our agricultural production conditions, do well in farmland capital construction, set up a good production system, actively adopt advanced technology and modern equipment for agriculture, and continuously raise the level of our agricultural science and technology.

Inadequate energy supply and insufficient transportation facilities are the main factors which limit the economic development of our province. To alleviate the problem of inadequate energy supply to meet the demand, we should strive to implement various energy conservation measures and continue to promote economic cooperation with other provinces. In addition to this, we should devote more efforts to the exploitation of the northern Jiangsu coalfield, speed up the expansion of existing power stations, and build a nuclear power plant in southern Jiangsu. As for transportation, we should make ceaseless efforts to improve our transportation facilities while making the fullest use of what we have at present. We should make use of our province's favorable condition for water transportation, make a success of the work of port construction, upgrade the quality of our highways, actively develop air transportation service, and support the construction of local railways in northern Jiangsu so as to build an economically reasonable and comprehensive transportation system covering all parts of the province.

Positive efforts should be made to promote technological advances, and the transformation, renovation, and expansion of enterprises should be taken as the main task in developing production. There should be an overall plan for the technological transformation of enterprises. In the first place, it is necessary to grasp key projects and carry them out step by step in a planned way. The key projects should be those which involve production sectors with traditional strong points and have a bearing on the overall industrial development in the province, which concern large and middle-sized backbone enterprises, and which are aimed



at developing the production of well-known good products, special products, or new products. We should see to it that a rather big change will be made in the technological condition of various enterprises within a relative short period of time. Second, it is necessary to take into account the actual situation of enterprises in the province in carrying out technological transformation in various fields. When selecting new technology to be adopted in transforming an enterprise, it is essential to take into consideration the present technological level of the enterprise, the aptitude of its workers and technicians as well as its financial condition, and attention should be paid to the real result of the technological transformation. Third, we should adhere to the principle of combining the introduction of advanced technology from abroad with the development of new technology through self-reliance. We should speed up the work of introducing advanced foreign technology into our province, do well in digesting and assimilating it and, at the same time, try to create something new through our own efforts. The domestic advanced technology in various fields should be fully exploited and, in particular, our province's capability in the field of microcomputer and software research and development should be brought into full play. Positive efforts should also be made to popularize the application of new electronic techniques to production, construction, and enterprise management. As for the big backbone projects planned by the state concerning energy, transportation, petrochemicals, synthetic fibers, and electronics industry, the provincial departments and cities concerned should strengthen their leadership over the construction of these projects so as to ensure that the work will meet the quality requirements and the projects will be completed and put into operation according to the time schedule.

/B. Grasp the Development of Intellectual Resources Well, Increase the Potential Strength of the Economy/

Our province's present economic level is inseparable from the foundation of intellectual resources built in the course of history. In order to store sufficient potential strength for all-round rejuvenation in the 1990's, it is imperative to continue to step up the development of intellectual resources and build an enormous contingent of talented personnel. Ideologically, it is necessary to establish the concept of regarding the superiority of intellectual resources as a potential, to practically change the situation reflected by inadequate emphasis on developing intellectual resources, and to actually regard the building of intellectual resources as one of the major strategic tasks in our province's economic and social development.

It is necessary to do a good job in reforming the educational and scientific research structure and to strengthen the building of intellectual resources. To do so, it is first of all necessary to adapt the training of talented personnel to the needs of economic and social development so as to increase the proportion of specialized and technical personnel among staff members and workers and strengthen the workers' ability to master new technologies. It is necessary to eliminate illiteracy as quickly as possible, to positively develop children's education, to popularize primary education, to speed up the

reform of the intermediate education structure, to gradually enlarge the scope of high school education, to vigorously develop vocational, spare-time, teachers' education, and to establish various kinds of intermediate technological schools at various levels to bring up large numbers of qualified labor reserve forces and primary technological personnel. It is necessary to tap the potential of the existing schools of higher learning, to readjust the distribution of institutes and schools and the creation of specialities, to increase enrollment; and to run the broadcasting and television universities and other spare-time and vocational higher education well so as to provide society with all kinds of specialized personnel. It is necessary to continue to promote educational undertakings in various forms and encourage the various social forces to engage in educational undertakings.

Second, it is necessary to enable scientific and technological work to develop ahead of economic construction. It is necessary to vigorously strengthen the research of applied sciences and the development of technologies and to attach importance to studying basic theories. It is necessary to grasp the popularization and application of new technologies well to enhance technological levels of existing trades and professions, to regard the absorption and digestion of domestic and foreign advanced technologies as a starting point, and to promote the transfer of scientific research achievements to the production sphere. It is necessary to aim at and pursue advanced international levels and to select and solve problems that have a tremendous effect on the whole economic situation in our province, in connection with the exploration of new industries. It is necessary to score relatively great progress in the microelectronics, optical fiber communications, biological engineering, new materials, new energy resources, laser and other new technological spheres, and to play a leading role in achieving new industrial superiority.

Third, it is necessary to build places along the line connecting Shanghai and Nanjing into concentrated areas of intellectual resources in our province and to form them into consolidated scientific research, education, and production bases, new industrial bases, and personnel training and supply bases.

The building of intellectual resources requires a social environment where knowledge and talented personnel are respected. In the party as well as in society, it is necessary to fully understand the important role of knowledge and talented personnel in economic and social development, to understand the characteristics and patterns of mental labor, and to respect the achievements of intellectual labor. It is necessary to do a still better job in the work of dealing with intellectuals and to practically solve their problems in work, study, and livelihood; and it is necessary to bring into play to the fullest extent the wisdom and talent of the broad masses of intellectuals to enable them to have ease of mind and concentrated their efforts on socialist modernization.

The development of intellectual resources should be ensured with the necessary financial resources. From now on, while raising funds through various channels, the provincial and local investments in this regard should gradually increase rationally and proportionally in their yearly financial expenditures.

/C. Persist in Opening to the Outside World, Expand Cooperation Among Provinces/

Doing a good job in opening to the outside world and strengthening lateral connections are not only an objective requirement of economic development but also an important condition for ensuring our province's economic development. It is necessary to make full use of our province's geographical advantage due to its location on the sea coast and in the lower reaches of Changjiang, to bring into play the strongpoints of a multilayer economic structure, to attach importance to the law of value and the role of market regulation, to use the resources inside and outside the province to explore domestic and foreign markets, to master domestic and foreign management techniques, and to enliven our province's economy in an all-round way through the policy of opening to the outside world and united cooperation at home.

In opening to the outside world, the province's project for the near future is to expedite the development of Nantong and Lianyungang. These two cities, which are coastal port cities the state has designated to be opened to the outside world, are also our province's two major windows. We should take advantage of these two cities' favorable conditions of having vast hinterlands and should encourage people in and outside Jiangsu to develop them. We should also strive to improve the investment environment to make Jiangsu more attractive to foreign investors. We hope that, by opening these two cities, we can quickly create a new situation in opening to the outside world.

We should support Suzhou, Wuxi, and Changzhou in their joint efforts to develop Zhangjiagang and make it a gateway through which southern Jiangsu can intensify and expand its international ties. We should step up the construction of Nanjing and Zhenjiang ports so that they can also be opened to the outside world at an early date. After being properly developed, our port cities should become centers playing the role of organizing and leading their neighboring cities. In doing this we can intensify the division of labor and economic cooperation and gradually achieve the collective superiority of urban economy.

We should also speed up importation of what our province needs. We must adopt various ways and exert great efforts to induce into our province the capital, technology, and qualified personnel badly needed for Jiangsu's economic development, by using all channels, including nongovernmental channels, and by giving play to the initiatives of various localities, enterprises, and individuals. We must continue to strengthen our foreign trade and change the nature of our export commodities. Instead of exporting mostly primary products, our export commodities should gradually be mainly finished goods. We should also expand our export of light industrial goods and textile products, increase the percentage of mechanical and electrical goods, and increase our export of agricultural goods, sideline products, and special local products.

As for opening to other parts of the country, we should expand the areas of cooperation and take active steps to consolidate and develop our economic ties with fraternal provinces and cities. While opening our door still wider to welcome other provinces and cities to have economic cooperation with our

province and jointly set up all forms of economic undertakings, we must strive to maintain our province's traditional market and explore new markets in our country. In accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit, we should establish broad economic and technical cooperation with other provinces.

/D. Actively Improve Southern Jiangsu and Speed up Northern Jiangsu's Development/

This principle is a strategy for regional development worked out by the provincial party committee in view of the differences in industrial structure and economic and technical foundation between northern and southern Jiangsu. Its purpose is to encourage northern and southern Jiangsu to support and help one another so that they can develop and become better off together.

Actively improving southern Jiangsu primarily means improving the technical structure of southern Jiangsu's production and changing its current industrial structure so that its productivity can reach a new level. Industrially, southern Jiangsu's enterprises must take positive steps to carry out technical transformation, reorganization, or merger; and they should constantly improve the technical standards of traditional trades and speed up the upgrading of their products. While paying attention to technical transformation, township and town-operated industrial enterprises should increase their intellectual investment so as to enhance their capability of carrying out independent technical development. We should make full use of southern Jiangsu's current industrial foundation and scientific and technical resources to develop new industries, especially micro-electronics technology, so that a new professional superiority can be gradually achieved. Agriculturally, southern Jiangsu should extensively popularize useful advanced production techniques and, proceeding from the special economic characteristics of southern Jiangsu's rural areas, continue to promote production of food grain and develop forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fishery, and production of famous special products and other economic products so that an industrial structure serving the needs of urban residents can be gradually set up and so that much better economic and social results can be achieved by our agriculture. We must also strive to expand exports and make southern Jiangsu an important base of Jiangsu's foreign trade.

To speed up northern Jiangsu's development, the main task is to quicken the pace of the comprehensive economic development and to expand the productive forces in this area. For this purpose, we should put into effect several key measures related to the overall economic development of northern Jiangsu. First, we should formulate a specific policy conducive to northern Jiangsu's development in order to further relax the restrictions and enliven the economy. Second, efforts should be made to improve the transportation condition in northern Jiangsu by improving the present highway and water-transportation facilities and developing civil air transportation and locally operated railways. Third, we should promote the work of education, science, and technology in northern Jiangsu. Good work should be done in running Huaihai University and the existing institutions of higher learning. The Radio and TV University should increase its student enrollment to include people in rural areas. Institutions

of higher learning should increase the number of students to be enrolled and admitted from northern Jiangsu. Arrangements should be made to encourage competent workers in various specialized fields to work in northern Jiangsu. Fourth, economic support, as necessary, should be given to northern Jiangsu. Conditions should be provided as early as possible for the construction of a number of backbone projects in this area. Urban, village, and town industries should take advantage of the mineral resources and the rich farm and sideline products available locally to develop basic manufacturing operations characteristic of northern Jiangsu and to promote the work of farm and sideline products processing. At the same time, efforts should be made to develop other industries as well. In agriculture, we should make further efforts to tap productive potentials. While we already have favorable conditions for grain production, we should try to create favorable conditions for developing livestock breeding and aquatic culture. We should develop animal husbandry, speed up the exploitation of beaches and water-covered areas, and see to it that the various sectors of our agriculture promote each other's development. In addition, it is necessary to promote the exchange between the north and the south and further strengthen their cooperation with respect to technology, capital, and personnel. The provincial authorities will formulate a preferential policy in this regard. In short, we should bring about a rather big change by 1990 in the present economic structure of northern Jiangsu so as to raise the overall economic level to a remarkable extent and to make the people well-to-do as soon as possible.

/E. Strengthen the Ties Between City and Countryside and Bring About Common Prosperity/

The rather quick economic and social development in our province is directly related to the increasingly close relations between city and countryside. In the future, we should further cope with this trend of integration between the urban and rural areas and promote their exchange in the fields of economy, education, science, technology, and culture so that they will develop in a coordinated way.

In strengthening the ties between city and countryside, it is essential to give full play to the role of central cities. More attention should be given to the economic construction and the infrastructure construction in urban areas. It is necessary to improve the urban areas, increase their functions, and expand their services. Principal measures for the coordinated development of urban and rural areas with emphasis on central cities are as follows: With urban industry as a backing, industrial associations between urban and rural areas should be organized according to different trades and products. Trade centers should be set up in urban areas as an initial step toward the establishment of a commodity-circulation network linking urban and rural areas, capable of facilitating internal and external exchange, and covering all parts of the province. It is necessary to bring into full play the strong points of urban areas where large numbers of competent persons are available and, at the same time, to strengthen the development of intellectual resources in rural areas in an effort to promote the educational, science and technology, as well as cultural undertakings in both these areas. Moreover, we should form information networks with cities as their centers so as to give full play to the leading

role of cities in collecting, collating, and disseminating information, and in responding to it. The purpose is to provide prompt and accurate information required for the economic activities and scientific and technological work in both urban and rural areas.

Construction of small cities and towns is an important task in strengthening the ties between urban and rural areas. It is imperative to develop the village and town industry, which is the foundation of the economy of small cities and towns. Efforts should be made to increase the economic strength of small cities and towns and, at the same time, to develop their commerce, service trade, as well as educational and cultural undertakings. Good work should be done to make development plans for small cities and towns and to improve their management so that they will gradually be able to perform all their due functions, play a linking and bridging role in promoting the coordinated development of the urban and rural economies, and become political, economic and cultural centers in rural areas.

#### /F. Readjust the Industrial Structure, Develop the Tertiary Industry/

Jiangsu's tertiary industry is proportionally small in the province's industrial structure. We must attach great attention to readjusting the industrial structure, and develop tertiary industry energetically, in accordance with the principle that development of state, collective, and individual undertakings should be simultaneous, because this will promote production, increase supply of daily necessities, and create more job opportunities. Following the rapid economic growth and the improvement in people's living standards, we should develop all types of trades to provide extensive, varied, and prompt services to meet production and daily needs. We should improve, and develop, the traditional service trades, expand commodity circulation, set up more commercial points, and improve the operation of all types of emporiums, hotels, and restaurants, as well as repair services. We should fully utilize, and develop, our province's abundant sightseeing resources, further develop tourism, and build all types of recreational centers. We should actively expand the sphere of services compatible with modern economic activities, improve our banking operations, and develop postal and telecommunications, as well as information and consultation, services. We should also allow the peasants to come to cities to work as craftsmen, do business, and provide all sorts of services, and we should expand the sphere and scale of exporting our labor services. We must mobilize the enthusiasm of all quarters and strive to quickly achieve a big development of tertiary industry.

We should also improve, and develop, all kinds of public services and welfare projects, step up municipal construction and environmental protection, intensify medical work and health care, control population growth, raise more funds for social welfare projects, and initiate social insurance. We hope that, by promoting the services in all these areas, we can further improve the people's living standards, create an environment in which people can live and work in peace and contentment, and constantly arouse their enthusiasm to work creatively for a victorious socialist cause.

/3. Earnestly Implement the Decision of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and Firmly Speed Up Reform of the Economic Structure/

An extremely important guarantee for achieving the general tasks and objectives set out by the 12th party congress is to comprehensively and systematically reform the economic structure. The 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee made a historical decision on this issue, which has a direct bearing on the overall situation. Party organizations at all levels throughout the province, and all communist party members, particularly leading cadres at all levels, must firmly and creatively implement the plenary session's decision, work with courage and insight, do practical work, bring out new ideas, and strive to complete reform within 5 years, with some initial successes within 3 years.

/A. Earnestly Study and Fully Understand the Guidelines of the "Decision," Integrate Theory With Reality, Sum Up Experiences and Lessons, and Unify Understanding/

The "decision" points out that quickening the tempo and stimulating the restructuring of the entire national economy, with the urban economy as the focus, is a pressing necessity in the current developments in China. This tallies fully with Jiangsu's actual situation. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have gradually carried out penetrating reform of the economic structure in the rural areas, and there created a new situation for economic work. The new development in the rural situation has pressed the cities to carry out the necessary corresponding reform of their economic structure. Centering on economic readjustment, cities in Jiangsu have, in recent years, adopted various systems of economic responsibility, granted enterprises greater decision-making powers, substituted tax payment for profit delivery, and exercised leadership over counties. These initial reforms have played a positive role in enlivening the urban economy. However, the ills in the urban economic system have not yet been fundamentally eradicated. Over the past 5 years, the output value of the province's township and town industrial enterprises grew by 20.7 percent annually; during the same period, the output value of collectively-owned industrial enterprises in cities increased by 11.8 percent, and that of public-owned industrial enterprises by 9.2 percent. The results achieved by industrial enterprises in utilizing their fixed assets were also far below those of township and town enterprises. Although there were other incomparable factors involved, we can still see that the cities' productivity was seriously confined. The economic development of cities, including county seats, play a leading role in the province's national economy. Unless we speed up the tempo of reform, and achieve a fundamental change in the situation mentioned above, we cannot possibly achieve the grand objectives ahead of schedule by the end of this century. We must fully understand the need and urgency of speeding up reform of the economic structure, and constantly heighten our consciousness in making this reform a success.

To carry out reform of the economic structure in a comprehensive and systematic way, we must further wipe out the "leftist" influence, fully emancipate our minds, and open up a new frontier for our work. This is an important experience

our rural reform has provided us. Over a long period of time, we have had too many rigid regulations and restrictions over the issues of whether our present economy is a socialist commodity economy, if ownership is the "bigger" and "more public" the better, if ownership and the power to operate should mean the same, whether planned management should incorporate everything and be highly concentrated, if the law of value could be extensively applied in a socialist planned economic system, and whether we should recognize the difference in income and distribution. The underlying reason that our rural reform has achieved a great success is that we have been able to emancipate our minds on all these important issues and break through restrictions imposed on them. All these problems have yet to be solved in urban areas. The "Decision" adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee has presented and clarified in a systematic manner a series of important issues relating to reform of the economic structure, and has brought about a historical leap to our socialist economic theory and thought. We must study well the "decision" and gain a deep understanding of it, so as to enable ideological understanding within and outside the party to be unified on the criteria set by the "Decision," and enable reform of the economic structure to be carried out smoothly. We should also be patient in educating the people, and have the courage to face up to and the ability to solve all kinds of ideological problems they encounter in the course of reform and practice. This is another important experience gained from rural reform, of which we must make good use.

The fundamental tasks of this reform are to build a socialist economic system which has Chinese characteristics and is full of life and vitality, and to speed up the development of our social productive forces. This is a complicated and difficult systems engineering project which must be carried out steadily and in a positive manner by following the direction, tasks, principles, policies, and steps of reform set forth by the party's Central Committee. We must insist on the fundamental premise of the socialist system, restructure production relations, solve a series of key problems existing in the superstructure which are related to one another and have adverse effects on the development of productive forces, speed up the self-perfection and development of the socialist system and make the most of the superiority of the socialist system. We must not ignore the overall situation, do anything detrimental to the nation and people, nor deviate from the socialist path. We must uphold the principle of integrating the basic principles of Marxism and the objective reality, and, proceeding from reality, properly carry out the Central Committee's "Decision" in a creative manner. We must not just lie down on the documents copying them word by word without using our heads, nor should we be divorced from reality or insensitive to actual results. In particular, we should not tie up our own hands with outdated ideas and conventions. We must insist on carrying out reform in an organized, step-by-step and orderly manner. Under the general plan of the state, the province, cities, counties and enterprises should take the initiative to cooperate with one another, assume their own responsibility, and fully arouse the enthusiasm and creativity of the broad masses of the people, so that reform can be carried out in a healthy way. We must not rush headlong into mass action or do things too rashly. In particular, we should not disrupt the society's stability. We must insist on using whether something is conducive to the development of productive forces as a major criterion for evaluating the results



of reform, use reform to speed up economic development, and use economic achievements to gauge the results of reform. We must not make useless efforts or engage in formality, which will impede production development, obstruct the improvement of the people's livelihood, and hinder the augmentation of the state's financial resources. The reason that rural reform has been carried out rather smoothly is that these major problems were properly dealt with. Urban reform involves many more problems, which are also much more complicated, than those in rural reform. For this reason, we have to keep our heads cool and should strive for a total victory of reform with full confidence and great courage.

/B. Grasp the Central Link, and Strive to Accomplish the Various Tasks of Restructuring the Economy/

Making revitalization of enterprises the central link of the current reform of the economic structure is a major policy decision made by our party on the basis of summing up the experiences gained in the previous reforms and the lessons from them, with the purpose of dealing with the main defects of the current economic system. All sorts of reforms must center on, and be conducive to, our enterprises' revitalization so as to enliven our industrial, commercial, communications, and construction enterprises, as well as our commodity exchange, financial and banking services, flow of personnel, technical exchange, and other operations. We must especially enliven the enterprises owned by the whole people and the collectively owned enterprises in urban areas, particularly the large and medium-size mainstay enterprises. This is of decisive significance in enlivening our province's economic situation as a whole.

Correct relations between the state and the enterprise and its workers and staff members are the essence and fundamental requirement of the restructuring of the national economy as a whole with focus on the cities. As far as enterprises themselves are concerned, they must, while settling the problem of "eating from the same big pot" by replacing profit delivery with tax payments, pay special attention to the following three requirements: First, an enterprise must be able to fully exercise its decisionmaking power, and really become a relatively independent economic entity and an independent commodity producer and operator responsible for its own profits and losses. Second, an enterprise must institute and improve various forms of the economic responsibility system with contracted jobs as the main content, so that its workers will not be able to "eat from the same big pot," as the enterprise. Third, our enterprises should adopt a system of the directors or managers assuming full responsibility and improve the leadership system under which there is unity between the authority of the enterprises' leadership and the status of the working people as masters of the enterprises. These three requirements must be fully met, and must be readjusted and perfected in due course along with the gradual implementation of the state's major reform policies.

To accomplish the basic requirements of restructuring the economic system, we must also earnestly reform other relevant departments of the economic system around the central task of revitalizing our enterprises. We must be fully

aware of the significance of these reforms and their interrelationship, clearly understand the guiding thinking, and carry out those reforms in accordance with the state's procedures of implementation and our province's actual situation.

On reforming the planning system, which is a principal aspect of our economic system, we must consciously follow and apply the law of value and establish a planning system which is compatible with the "planned commodity economy based on public ownership," and which combines uniformity and flexibility as the full development of a commodity economy is an indispensable stage in the economic growth of society and a prerequisite for our economic modernization. Our province's agricultural production is largely governed by a guidance plan, over 40 percent of our industrial production is governed by a guidance plan and market regulation, and production of our township and town enterprises is primarily regulated by the market. This is an important reason why our province's economic development is quite active. On this basis, we should, step by step, reduce the scope of mandatory planning and extend guidance planning, further enliven market regulation, and exercise "effective control over major issues while allowing flexibility on minor ones," so as to achieve a fuller and more active development of the commodity economy in urban and rural areas.

Giving play to the role of economic levers is an important factor in revitalizing our enterprises and in achieving a balanced development in various sectors. We must, first of all, reform the current price system and effectively change the situation where prices can hardly reflect values so that the price system can promptly reflect the progress of production technology and changes in supply and demand on the market. Prices, which have a direct bearing on the masses' vital interests and economic and social stability, must be readjusted strictly in accordance with the principles of reform stipulated in the "Decision" and with the state's procedures of implementation. We must lower or raise prices as the case may be to make sure that the people's actual income will gradually increase in accordance with the development of production. Our province, where 70 percent of light industry depends on agricultural and sideline products for its raw materials and over 60 percent of heavy industry is manufacturing industry, must especially exert great efforts to reduce consumption of resources to lower the cost. All enterprises must achieve better economic performance by improving their management, and it is absolutely impermissible for any unit or person to boost prices and harm the interests of the state and the consumers by taking advantage of price reform. Departments concerned must, therefore, intensify their supervision and seriously handle all types of malfeasance to thwart any disruption of the socialist market. While reforming the price system, it is also imperative to reform the overcentralized price control system, and expedite reform of the taxation and the financial and banking system so as to gradually establish and perfect the economic regulatory system.

With regard to implementing the principle of distribution according to work, it is necessary to thoroughly eliminate egalitarianism in cities as well as in rural areas. It is necessary to carry out the policy of allowing some enterprises and some people to become well off first. It is necessary to keep to the basic principle of linking responsibilities and rights with interests and integrating the interests of the state with those of the collective and the

individual. It is necessary to keep to the basic principle of integrating workers' incomes and their production with enterprises' economic results. It is necessary to implement and improve the economic responsibility system with contracting as its principal content while suiting measures to the various trades, enterprises, and types of work. It is necessary to accept and recognize the differences between the various types of work and to fully carry out the principle of paying higher wages to those who work more and lower wages to those who work less, giving awards to the industrious and punishing the lazy, and awarding good workers and penalizing bad ones. It is especially necessary to change the situation of less pay for mental work.

As for separating government from enterprise functions, this question must be solved first before we can adopt the many measures to reform the economic structure and give full decisionmaking powers to enterprises. It is necessary to continue doing well in simplifying administration, delegating power to lower levels, and strengthening government organizations' normal functions of managing economy in accordance with the principle of "delegating power to lower levels in an enlightened manner and offering service in a meticulous way." It is necessary to adhere to the principle of having government departments at all levels no longer directly administering and managing enterprises, completely and directly delegating to enterprises those powers that belong to enterprises, and not to set barriers or withhold power in the process. It is necessary to cultivate the point of view of serving the grassroots level, enterprises, and the people and to actively explore and determine the specific responsibility of governments at all levels and of departments concerned. It is necessary to make reforms and readjustments in various fields, including in business policy, the establishment of organizations, work content, personnel assignment, and related fields, so as to further deepen the structural reform. City governments must bring their central role into full play and reinvigorate the system of the city exercising leadership over counties on the condition that no new barriers be set up among regions and departments. In all these fields we must strive hard to march one step forward to create something new and make some breakthrough.

In addition to doing well in making reforms in the four above-mentioned fields, we must make the following reforms:

First, we must further develop the various forms of economy and foster diversified economy. Over the past few years, Jiangsu's city and town collective economy, rural cooperative economy, and city and rural individual economy have developed more rapidly. We must persistently and simultaneously develop the state, collective, and individual economy, make efforts to develop the various forms of economy, go all out to invigorate diversified economy, and actively develop economic cooperation and economic interchanges with the outside world.

Second, we must continue deepening reform in rural areas. It is necessary to build a rational industrial structure as our central task while further readjusting industrial policy, do well the follow-up work in perfecting the system of contract responsibility with remuneration linked to output, speed up reform

in the rural circulation system, the monetary system, and other fields, and promote the circulation of funds, techniques, and personnel in various directions and their integration in various forms.

Third, we must set our mind to reforming the educational, scientific, and technical systems and conscientiously change the situation of systems seriously obstructing the training of able men and preventing science and technology from being geared to the needs of economic construction. We must also do well in making reform in the cultural, public health, and cadre systems so as to promote the smooth development of economic reform and construction.

/C. Proceed From Realities, Broaden Organization, Make Steady Progress, and Grasp the Present Measures in a Down-to-Earth Manner/

Making reform in the economic structure as a whole involves many important theoretical issues and practical questions. It also involves the question of readjusting the rights and interests of the state, region, enterprises, cadres, and workers. Party organizations at all levels must extensively draw up plans and strengthen their guidance. They must not only be eager to blaze new trails but also develop the scientific spirit of seeking truth from facts. They must grasp both the specific orientation of reform as well as the measures for making reform so as to carry out well the task of reform, particularly the present measures of reform.

It is necessary to grasp study and propaganda well. All party members and nonparty members and all cadres and the masses must seriously study the "Decision" adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. It is necessary to deepen and broaden the propaganda concerning the development, purpose, and significance of reform and concerning the orientation, nature, tasks, principles, and policy of reform by closely integrating it with reality, so that the basic guidelines of the "decision" will be rooted in the masses. It is necessary to fully estimate the problems, obstructions, and interferences in the course of reform. It is necessary to work extensively and solve problems through ideological understanding so as to guarantee the sound development of reform.

We must sum up and review our experiences, and firmly implement the guidelines set forth in the "Decision." In accordance with our province's actual situation, we should creatively implement those measures of reform meant for the whole nation. Within the scope of our authority, we should reform what we are certain must be reformed. For what we are not entirely certain must be reformed, we should conduct experiments in selected units. We must earnestly sum up our experiences concerning reform in the rural areas and various trades, and popularize those experiences which conform to the guidelines of the "Decision," and which are of universal significance. This year, the state has made several important decisions regarding the revitalization of our enterprises, our commodity circulation and construction business as well as the second phase of replacing profit delivery with tax payment; and our province has also adopted many corresponding measures. Departments at all levels must carefully examine how these measures have been implemented, and implement them one by one. Leading

organs at all levels must actively support the various projects of reform carried out at basic-level units, give them assistance, but not interfere in their work unjustifiably. We should properly study the tentative regulations concerning reform of the planning system and other reforms that the state has decided to carry out next year, and step up our preparations for those reforms.

We should conduct experiments in selected units and use their experiences to guide the work of other areas. Changzhou Municipality has accumulated ample experiences from conducting experiments of reform during the last 2 years, and we should sum up and popularize those experiences. Since the State Council has decided that experiments of comprehensive reform of provincial seats be conducted in Nanjing, we must now firmly carry out the experimental project. We must also give proper guidance to the experimental reforms being carried out in the machine industry, construction business, commercial circle and foreign trade. The tempo of experiments of comprehensive reform in the rural areas of Changshu, Haian, and Tongshan Counties in our province must also be quickened. Various departments concerned and experimental units in the province must continue to concentrate their efforts to tackle the key issues in accordance with the guidance and plan charted in the Central Committee's "Decision." They must work in coordination with each other and strive to achieve a breakthrough as quickly as possible so that their experiences of reform can be used by various other departments.

We should do practical work earnestly on the forefront of reform. Leading cadres at all levels must conduct investigation and study and carry out experimental projects in the basic-level units. They should keep abreast of the situation, sum up their experiences, study the relevant policies, and settle the practical problems arising from reform in order to acquire first-hand knowledge of reform and the initiative of leadership. All upper and lower departments and all regions must coordinate their actions, support each other and create a new situation for reform in accordance with the fundamental requirements set for reform.

#### /4. Strengthen Party Building During the New Period, Ensure the Victorious Realization of the Party's General Tasks/

New situation and new tasks have set new and higher requirements for party building. In accordance with the special characteristics of the new period, we must continue to strengthen and improve the party's leadership, straighten out party style, heighten the party's fighting capability, and build party organizations at all levels into a strong nucleus capable of uniting and leading the broad masses of people to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

#### /A. Closely Center on the Central Task of Economic Construction and Rectify the Party Organizations According to High Standards/

In accordance with the Central Committee's plan, Jiangsu's party rectification has been proceeding by stages and by groups. On the whole, party rectification has been soundly developing in the 140 or so provincial organs engaged in

first-stage party rectification. Relatively remarkable successes have been achieved, and some fairly useful experiences have been accumulated. First, they have upheld the correct principle that guides their work and heightened their consciousness of maintaining political and ideological unity with the party Central Committee. Second, they have carried out education on thoroughly discrediting the "Cultural Revolution" and, through liquidating the influence of "leftist" ideology, they have eradicated factionalism and heightened their party spirit. At the same time, by upholding the principle of being firm and cautious and guarding against oversight and exaggeration, they have seriously verified and investigated the "three types of people." Third, they have renounced the "leftist" way adopted in the previous political movements, rejected the "philosophy of criticizing and attacking people," and combated the vestiges of "great democracy"; instead, they have kept on studying, focusing on ideological education, carried out criticism and self-criticism, and consciously summed up their experiences and lessons. Fourth, they have fully exposed and handled such problems as abusing authority for personal gains, serious bureaucratic attitudes, and so forth, and persisted in making corrections during or before rectifying the party organizations. Fifth, they have expedited economic growth and economic reform by means of party rectification, and have checked the results of party rectification in the light of the achievements of economic development and economic reform. By rectifying the party organizations, various provincial organs have successfully dealt with the problems concerning impurities in ideology, work style and organization, thus further mobilizing the positive factors in all quarters. Today an overwhelming majority of party organizations have achieved gratifying successes in changing their spiritual outlook and improving their performance. At present we must earnestly do a good job in rectifying the party organizations, making corrections, and registering party members, do a good job in organizing acceptance tests, and accomplish various party rectification projects according to high standards. We must also take effective measures to consolidate and develop the results achieved in party rectification by carrying out ideological education and taking organizational and institutional measures so that party building can be pushed forward.

The second-stage party rectification will begin next spring alternately among three groups of party organizations of cities, counties, and other basic-level units. The length for each group will last approximately 6 months. This stage is scheduled to be basically completed by the end of 1986. Party committees at all levels must be fully aware of the guiding thinking that, in rectifying the party organizations, we must establish our footing in achieving the four modernizations, in creating a new situation which can promote a sound and continuous economic growth in our province; and that, by means of party rectifications, which must be closely integrated with reform of the economic structure, we must be able to settle all the ideological, institutional, and organizational problems in our party and do away with all sorts of negative factors which obstruct the realization of the general tasks and overall reform, and bring about a powerful momentum of reform and achieve the four modernizations.

Since the circumstances of cities, counties, and other basic-level units in rectifying their party organizations are not the same as those of the provincial organs, they can take lessons from the provincial organs' experiences. More importantly, however, they must creatively carry out the Central Committee's decision on party rectification in accordance with the actual situation of various regions, departments and units. While they must fully accomplish the four tasks of party rectification, they must also have a clear idea of their priorities and carry out their projects accordingly. They must pay special attention to continually combat the influence of "leftist" ideology and outmoded, conventional concepts; to carry out education in thoroughly discrediting the "Great Cultural Revolution," and seriously handle the new unhealthy tendencies and lawlessness appearing under the new situation. In short, we must solve problems in an earnest and practical manner, reject formalism and superficiality, and guard against perfunctoriness during party rectification.

/B. Continue to Improve the Party Organizations, Give Full Play to Party Members' Exemplary Vanguard Role in Achieving the Four Modernizations/

In accordance with the requirements of the new situation and new tasks, we must strengthen the building of our party organizations and combat the phenomenon that "party organizations pay no attention to party affairs." Party organizations at all levels must, by means of their powerful fighting force and their members' exemplary vanguard role as well as by doing highly effective ideological, political, and organizational work, make the party's lines, principles and policies the masses' conscious actions.

We must improve the work of educating and administering party members. Following the emancipation of the forces of production and the development of commodity production in the rural areas, new economic organizations of different sizes are being formed there in various ways. The various systems established by many rural party organizations in accordance with the changes--system governing party activities, party members' contacts with rural families, reports by and examination of party members returned from other localities, as well as the establishment of party schools in many townships and towns--have been fairly successful, and these systems should be further popularized and perfected. In urban areas, where reform of the economic structure is in full swing, party organs must keep up with the change by improving both the form and substance of their activities. We must realize that during the period of social changes, many comrades in our party still cannot keep up with the situation in terms of their political consciousness and professional proficiency. At present, while leading party members to study the documents of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, we must educate them on the current situation and tasks, the theories and policies of reform, and the essential scientific and general knowledge needed in modernization, so that the broad masses of party members can really take the initiative in carrying out the party's lines, principles and policies on all fronts; become models with emancipated minds and eager to achieve progress and bring forth new ideas; totally, professionally proficient models who study and work hard; models maintaining close ties with the masses and

serving them wholeheartedly; and models brave in making criticism and self-criticism, in safeguarding unity, and in observing party discipline and state law. When the 2.3 million or so party members in our province can give full play to their exemplary vanguard role, our party organizations at all levels will be able to heighten their fighting capability significantly and can lead the masses to win one victory after another.

We must conscientiously do a good job in recruiting new party members from outstanding persons who are willing to serve the cause of socialism and communism. We should recruit new party members from personnel in various trades and occupations who are educated, who have a fairly high political consciousness, and who are vocationally competent. We should pay attention to recruiting new party members on the frontline of production and work, as well as in departments where the party's strength is weak because of the small number of party members. We must pay particular attention to recruiting new party members from intellectuals and advanced young people who meet the requirements of party members, and raise the educational level of our party ranks in order to maintain our party organization's progressiveness and fighting capability.

We must persistently conduct education on party spirit, party style, and party discipline and strengthen discipline inspection work. Only with good party style and strict discipline can we ensure the successful progress of economic development and reform. The more we enliven the economy and invigorate our enterprises, the more attention should be paid to resisting the onslaught of bourgeois ideology, to guarding against and opposing unhealthy tendencies, and to correcting the corrupt practice of seeking personal gain by abusing one's position and power, and the more we should safeguard and improve healthy, normal political activities within the party. We must be strict in handling serious offenses of seeking personal gain by abusing power and of undermining the current reforms. We must also strictly deal with acts of irresponsible bureaucratism, acts of impairing the relation between the party and the masses, and other serious acts of debasing party style and discipline. The party's discipline inspection work should be carried out in conjunction with the reality of economic development and the reform of the economic structure. We must proceed from what is conducive to correctly implementing the party's principles and policies, supporting and defending the reforms, and bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in party style, and persist in what is good and correct what is wrong. We must be realistic and reasonably strict and lenient in overcoming the viewpoints and acts that are not in harmony with the present situation and our current policies.

/C. Strengthen Leading Bodies at All Levels in Accordance With the Principle of Making the Cadre Ranks More Revolutionized, Better Educated, Professionally More Competent, and Younger/

The key to strengthening leading bodies lies in selecting, using, and bringing up new personnel according to the norm of the new period. We must be bold in using young people of the new generation and select and promote to leading bodies at all levels young cadres who are politically conscious, who have received



college or higher-level education, who have some organizational and leadership qualities and practical experience, and who are capable of creating a new situation. At present, we must promote those outstanding cadres in their forties to important leading positions. We should respect knowledge and qualified personnel, continue to do away with the decadent concept of the use of personnel, and do away with the prejudice of slighting science, technology, and intellectuals. We should select large numbers of outstanding personnel from among intellectuals and be bold in using cadres who are bold in blazing new trails and good at renovations. We should not demand perfection from them. Instead, we should judge them by paying attention to facts, their progress, and contributions. We should by all means avoid being influenced by gossip. In doing our work on cadres, we should do away with outdated conventions and old methods. Instead, we should uphold the mass line and advocate and popularize the practice of nominating leading cadres by a democratic process. We must pay close attention to building a contingent of third-echelon cadres and instituting a system of regular cadre reserves. From now on, leading bodies should begin allowing young cadres to succeed the old, and old cadres should comply with the CPC Central Committee's regulations and leave their posts and work at the second line or retire. Our old comrades should look far ahead and aim high, keep the interest of the whole in mind, and actively support the reform of the cadre system.

In the process of making our leading bodies and cadre ranks more revolutionary, better educated, professionally more competent, and younger in age, old and new cadres should unite and support one another. Generally speaking, new cadres who have been promoted to leading positions are sharp, look far ahead, study, and work hard. They have many strong points, but some comrades have not worked hard enough and have not played their role well. Therefore, our old comrades should enthusiastically support and assist them in working boldly and independently. New comrades should be modest and prudent, respect their old comrades, learn from them, be bold in shouldering heavy burdens and in working independently and in a responsible manner, advance despite difficulties, and live up to the trust placed in them by the party and the people. Both old and new cadres should keep the public interest in mind, be strict with themselves, and subordinate personal gain to the interest of the state. Leading bodies at all levels should become a unified, harmonized, vigorous fighting collective.

/D. Encourage the Practice of Conducting Investigations and Study, Adhere to a Scientific Leading Method/

We lack knowledge and experience in building socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics. Therefore, comrades of the whole party are faced with the task of restudy. Comrade Mao Zedong said on the eve of the founding of New China. "We are confronted with the serious task of economic development. While some of the things we are familiar with are about to lie idle, we are being compelled to do things that we are not familiar with." "We must learn what we do not know. We must learn to do economic work from all who know how, no matter who they are." In order to keep up with the developing new situation and spare our modernization program twists and turns and financial losses, we must study and learn theories,

culture, history, science, technology, and advanced experience in operations and management, and strive to constantly acquire new knowledge. Leading cadres at and above the county level must systematically study Marxist philosophy, political economy, scientific socialism, and the basic questions concerning the Chinese revolution and construction. Cadres under 45 years old whose educational level is below that of secondary specialized schools should attend training classes and strive to reach this level as soon as possible. We should formulate an overall plan of providing opportunities for all to study. We should also encourage cadres to study in their spare time and to improve themselves through self-study. We should regard having abundant knowledge as a glory and refusal to acquire knowledge as a shame so as to encourage every one in the party to make progress by studying hard.

We must strive to learn the Marxist art of leadership, to gain time through scientific arrangements, and to take initiative by improving our work style and work methods. We must pay attention to the concept of time, efficiency, and information, and strive to increase the efficiency and quality of our work. Leading cadres at all levels should constantly go among the masses to obtain first-hand information and to study the new situations and new problems. They must be good at implementing the party's principles and policies in conjunction with the actual conditions in their respective localities, departments, and units, at summing up the masses' new experiences, at promptly grasping the information trends inside and outside the country, and at making policy decisions on the basis of investigations and study and scientific demonstration. Leading cadres must free themselves from outdated conventions and bad customs and from the same general methods of leadership for everything. For every field of work, we should institute a strict system of personal responsibility and strive to improve it. This will make it possible to have a clear division of responsibility, rewards and punishments. It is necessary to go a step further in simplifying administration, in overcoming overlapping offices and overstaffing, in cutting down on meetings and documents, and in putting an end to red tape so as to make our methods of leadership meet the needs of socialist modernization.

#### /E. Mobilize Forces From All Quarters To Work for the Realization of the Party's Tasks/

Dynamic and creative socialism is created by the people themselves. Our party must encourage, unite, and organize the masses of people to take part in the great cause of socialist modernization. Party organizations at all levels must do their work well, unite with all people that can be united, bring into play all positive factors, and work with one heart and one mind to achieve our common goal.

We must firmly implement the party's principle of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision and treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe," consolidate and expand our patriotic united front, and strengthen cooperation with all democratic parties, nonparty personages, compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, patriotic Overseas Chinese, minority personages,

and patriotic personages of the religious circles. We must support our people's political consultation work and support all democratic parties and the Federation of Industry and Commerce to work independently. We must constantly inform them of the progress of work in our country, listening to their opinions so as to encourage them to make greater contributions to our country's reunification and socialist modernization. We must pay close attention to implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals, policy on united front work, and other policies. We must oppose all erroneous acts of resisting the implementation of these policies.

We must strengthen our leadership over such mass organizations as trade unions, CYL branches, women's federations, science and technology associations, federations of supply and marketing cooperatives, federations of literary and art circles, writers' associations, federations of returned Overseas Chinese, federations of Taiwan Compatriots, and people's associations for friendship with foreign countries, and make them play an active role in uniting and educating the masses.

We should further strengthen the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people, carry forward the fine tradition of our armed forces administered by the party, and give full play to the positive role of the militia in working for and safeguarding the program of the four modernizations.

It is necessary to devote further efforts to promoting socialist democracy and building the legal system, make perfect the system of the people's congress at every level, and gradually expand the practice of socialist democracy to all spheres, including politics, economy, culture, and social life, so that the masses of people will really be able to exercise their rights as masters. Importance should be attached to economic legislation, and more attention given to the trial and arbitration of economic cases and disputes so as to maintain a normal economic order. Extensive education in the legal system should be conducted so as to enhance the concept of the legal system among the communist party members and the masses. Meanwhile, we should resolutely strike at criminal offenses, economic crimes, and other criminal activities seriously pernicious to socialism, and take comprehensive measures to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in social order and public security.

We should persist in grasping the socialist material and spiritual civilizations simultaneously, conduct profound education in the revolutionary ideal, morality, discipline, and patriotism, continue to develop in depth the campaign of the "five stresses, four beauties, and three warm loves" and the army-people joint campaign to build spiritual civilization, as well as arousing people's communist awareness and patriotic zeal. More work should be done to develop cultural, athletic, publishing, journalism, radio broadcasting, and television work so as to turn out rich and colorful spiritual nourishment to satisfy the people's needs in their cultural life. Ideological and political work among the people should be strengthened according to the characteristics of the new period. We

should see to it that a civilized and healthy way of life meeting the needs of the development of modern productive forces and social progress will be gradually formed, and that an active, progressive, and enterprising spirit is fostered in all society. Moreover, we should more conscientiously maintain and carry forward our party's fine tradition of the mass line, make a real effort to strengthen the ties between our party and the people at all social strata, and bring about a political situation inside and outside the party, characterized by stability and unity, liveliness and vigor, with everyone working wholeheartedly for the four modernizations.

Comrades! The tide of history is surging up and rolling ahead. Confronted with the era of the 1980's and 1990's when numerous undertakings are to be developed and a host of reforms are to be carried out, and facing circumstances where a new world technological revolution is advancing with great momentum, party organizations at all levels and communist party members throughout the province must respond resolutely to the call of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee by emancipating their minds, enlivening their spirits, and standing firmly in the van of the tide of the times. They must be courageous in pioneering work and enthusiastic in reforms. They must advance valiantly to bring about a rapid growth of our country's economy and to fulfill our party's general task and objective for the new historical period!

CSO: 4005/338

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI'S HU LIJIAO PRESIDES AT CONGRESS SESSION

OW311447 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] The Standing Committee of the municipal people's congress began its 12th session on 27 December. Chairman Hu Lijiao presided over, and addressed, the morning session.

Members heard Vice Chairman Di Jingxiang's report on organizing deputies to the municipal people's congress to inspect government work. Di Jingxiang said: In accordance with the plans of the party Central Committee and the State Council, the municipality has, throughout this year, conducted experiments at selected units and hastened reform of the economic structure in a correct way, and with marked results.

He reported on the deputies' inspection of reforms in state-run factories, commercial establishments, building industry, colleges, and scientific research and medical units, as well as inspection of rural specialized households, of the work of introducing foreign advanced technologies and utilizing foreign funds, and of public security work. Di Jingxiang also reported on deputies' opinions and suggestions on reform of the municipal economic structure.

Vice Chairman Shi Ping presided over the afternoon session. In discussing Di Jingxiang's report, members offered some constructive suggestions on the increasingly acute problems of urban construction and transportation.

Vice Mayors Ni Tianzeng and Ye Gongqi attended the meeting as observers and heard opinions. Vice Chairman Shi Ping made a written report on a visit by a goodwill delegation of the municipal people's congress standing committee to Japan. The afternoon session also examined, and deliberated over, regulations governing country trade fairs in Shanghai Municipality.

CSO: 4005/364

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG HOLDS PARTY RECTIFICATION MEETING

OW100428 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Dec 84 p 1

[Excerpts] On 22 December, the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting of responsible persons of the provincial organs undertaking the party rectification. The meeting summed up the experience of organizational measures and registration of party members and arranged the work for the next phase of party rectification. Chen Fawen, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, addressed the meeting. The comrades of the Zhejiang liaison officers group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification attended the meeting.

At the meeting, the responsible comrades of the leading party groups of ZHEJIANG RIBAO, the provincial department of justice and the provincial department of commerce introduced their experience in organizational measures and registering party members.

In his speech, Comrade Chen Fawen affirmed the experience of the three organizations. He emphatically pointed out: There are "a key" and "two stresses" for the organizational measures and registration of party members. The key is that we should accurately and strictly enforce the criteria for party membership. Whether a party member meets the requirements for party membership or not should be judged mainly by his actual performance in all respects since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Of the two stresses, one is ideological education. We should carry out a thoroughgoing education to make the party members understand more clearly the criterion for party membership and set more strict demands for themselves. The other stress is that we should examine and confirm the small number of party members who will be subject to organizational measures, whose membership registration is to be postponed, or who are not allowed to register. He also pointed out: From now on, all provincial organs undertaking party rectification may shift their work into the phase of organizational measures and registration of party members if they meet the requirements for the shift and if the party rectification guiding groups of their respective departments agree to the shift.

In addition, Comrade Chen Fawen arranged the work for the next phase of the party rectification. He pointed out: After completing the work of organizational measures and registration of party members, all organizations should immediately sum up and examine their party rectification work to consolidate and develop the achievements of party rectification.

CSO: 4005/338

EAST REGION

JIANGSU PROVINCIAL CYL HOLDS ENLARGED MEETING

OW111343 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] The Third Enlarged Plenary Session of the Eighth Jiangsu Provincial Communist Youth League Committee was held in Nanjing from 4 to 7 January. Attending the meeting were more than 230 people including committee members and alternate members of the provincial CYL committee and responsible persons of CYL committee in various cities and counties.

The plenary session decided to call a provincial CYL representatives' meeting in the 4th quarter this year. It asked the CYL organizations of enterprises in the cities, while centering on invigorating enterprises--the key to economic structural reform--to lead the youths to actively take part in enterprise management, take lead in implementing and perfecting various forms of enterprise contracted responsibility systems, continuously proceed with five-awards activities, and score first-rate results.

It asked the CYL organizations on the agricultural front, while concentrating on readjustment of the production structure in the rural areas, to lead rural youths to get rich through hard work in the course of transforming rural economy toward specialization, commercialization and modernization.

Sun Han, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, attended and spoke at today's closing meeting. He pointed out: The CYL organizations at various levels ought to organize the strengths of the broad masses of CYL members and youths and actively guide them to plunge themselves into the powerful current of the economic construction and economic structural reform.

CSO: 4005/338

EAST REGION

JIANGSU'S GU XIULIAN OFFERS NEW YEAR GREETINGS

OW040151 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Dec 84

[New Year address by Gu Xiulian, governor of Jiangsu Province--recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrades: With great joy in victory, we have ushered in the year of 1985. Under the correct leadership and kind attention of the party Central Committee and the State Council, the people of our province have worked harder, and made determined efforts to carry out reforms and blaze new trails in the past year, thus further developing the excellent economic and political situation. As a result, the province's economy has further developed, industrial and agricultural production has steadily increased, and the people's income and total industrial output value have gone up simultaneously. Trade on both the urban and rural markets is brisk, and the living standards of the people have been improved. The economic life of the people is very vigorous.

On the occasion of ringing out the Old Year and ringing in the New, and celebrating the joyous festival, I, on behalf of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government, extend my high respects to the cadres, workers, peasants, intellectuals, and other people who have worked hard for socialist construction in the province, and extend my cordial regards to the commanders and fighters of the Chinese PLA stationed in Jiangsu, who have contributed to defending the motherland and undertaking the four modernizations, as well as to the family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen in the province.

The new year will be one for carrying out reforms. We must conscientiously implement the decision by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. We must vigorously, and properly, carry out reform of the economic structure, focusing on the urban economy. We must quicken our steps, yet do our work meticulously. All reform measures must be conducive to developing productive forces, raising economic and social results, increasing the financial resources of the state, improving the people's living standards, and making progress by society as a whole.

Comrades, our motherland is now in a new, takeoff period. In the excellent situation, let us stand in the forefront of the times, and work in a creative way to bring about a new situation, and to win new victories in the development of spiritual and material civilization! I wish all of you a happy and successful New Year.

CSO: 4005/338



EAST REGION

FUJIAN: XIANG NAN ATTENDS NEW YEAR'S EVE PARTY

OW151441 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] Over 4,000 army men and people in Fujian and Fuzhou attended a soiree that took place at the provincial stadium last night to usher in the New Year.

Leading comrades of the Fujian Provincial Party Committee, the Fuzhou PLA units, the preparatory group of the Advisory Commission of the provincial party committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the Air Force of the Fuzhou PLA units, and the provincial military district, including Xian Nan, Fu Guiqing, Hu Ping, Hu Hong, Wu Hongxiang, as well as leading members of the Fuzhou PLA units' headquarters, political department, and logistics department; departments, committees, and office of various provincial organs; democratic parties and mass organizations; leading members of Fuzhou; representatives of workers, peasants, intellectuals, Red Army soldiers, veteran cadres, retired cadres, model workers, well-known personage of all circles, and people of minority nationalities; representatives of countrymen from Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao, and other countries; and foreign experts working in Fujian, were present at the soiree.

Song Kanfu, chief of the Fujian Liaison Group of the Commission for Guiding Party Rectification of the CPC Central Committee, and Lin Yixin, member of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, were also invited to attend the soiree.

The soiree featured a fashion show called "Beauty in Fuzhou," a concert illuminated by laser beams, and a movie: "The Dream of Becoming an Official."

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EAST REGION

JIANGSU LEADERS ATTEND NEW YEAR'S TEA PARTY

OW040905 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The Advisory Committee of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee held a tea party on the morning of 1 January to greet the New Year. Attending the party were Jiang Weiqing and Hui Yuyu, members of the Central Advisory Commission who happened to be in Nanjing, and Han Peixin, Shen Daren, Gu Xiulian, Sun Han, Chu Jiang, Chen Yusheng, and other responsible comrades of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the Jiangsu Provincial Government, and the CPPCC Jiangsu Provincial Committee. They happily gathered together and cordially chatted and exchanged festival day greetings with each other.

Liu Lin, chairman of the provincial Advisory Committee, presided over the tea party. He said: old comrades were invited to this happy gathering today to have them join in wishes for new victories in the new year.

Comrade Jiang Weiqing, in high spirits, composed an impromptu poem. As a New Year's Day greeting to old comrades, he said in his poem:

We old folks gather together to greet the New Year's Day,  
Wishing ourselves long lives of evergreen pine and cypress.  
May our remaining energy and luster to the four modernizations,  
To be recorded in epics as our historical Long March.

CS0: 4005/338

EAST REGION

JIANGXI CPC HOLDS MEETING TO RECRUIT INTELLECTUALS

OW022323 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The provincial party committee's organization department held a meeting in Nancheng from 25 to 29 December to discuss the work of recruiting party members from among intellectuals. Xu Zin, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Wan Shaofen, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and director of its organization department, made important speeches. The meeting clearly defined the guiding principle and emphases for recruiting party members in Jiangxi, analyzed the work of recruiting party members from among intellectuals, and studied plans and measures for the work for the next 6 years. The meeting participants concurred that recruiting a large number of outstanding intellectuals into the party to change the cultural and educational structure of the ranks of party members, so that there are hundreds of thousands of talented people specializing in natural and social sciences in the party, is an important strategic task for building our party into a strong core, leading the socialist modernization drive in the new historical period, and for ensuring the successful accomplishment of the party's general task.

It is necessary to continually eliminate the leftist influence, follow the correct guiding principle for recruiting party members, solve comrades' shortcomings of leftist ideology and outdated ideas, and foster the correct Marxist view of respecting knowledge and talented people.

The meeting reviewed party building work in the province in 1984, and studied and planned the party building tasks for 1985. The meeting was attended by directors of organizational departments of all prefectural and city party committees, and responsible persons of party committees of organs directly under the province, institutes of higher learning, and provincial departments concerned.

CSO: 4005/338

EAST REGION

STATE LEADERS SEND WREATHS FOR CPPCC LEADER

SK090359 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Excerpt] Comrade Yu Xiu, member of the leading party group and vice chairman of the Shandong Provincial CPPCC Committee, died of illness in Jinan at 0300 on 25 December 1984 at the age of 73. On the afternoon of 5 January, a ceremony was held to pay last respects to Comrade Yu Xiu. Party and state leaders, including Peng Zhen, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Yang Dezhi, Hu Qiaomu, Deng Liqun, Gu Mu, Hao Jianxiu, Duan Junyi, Wang Heshou, Ye Fei, and Kang Keqing sent wreaths to the ceremony. Also sending wreaths were the National CPPCC Committee, the organization departments of the CPC Central Committee, the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the leading organ of the Jinan Military Region, the provincial Military District, the Jinan City CPC Committee, and friends of Comrade Yu Xiu.

Provincial responsible comrades extended condolences to the bereaved family on the death of Comrade Yu Xiu. They included Su Yiran, Lu Maozeng, Li Changan, Li Zhen, Jiang Chunyun, Zheng Weimin, Xu Shulin, Gao Keting, Wang Jinshan, Wu Kaizhang, (Wang Runzhai), Liu Zhongqian, (Sun Hanqing), (Sai Feng), Wei Jianyi, Weng Zhongyin, Qin Hezhen, Chen Lei, Zhang Zhusheng, Xu Jianchun, Yang Jieren, Liu Gan, Lu Hong, Ma Changgui, Zhu Qimin, Li Zichao, Zhou Xingfu, Xu Meisheng, Guo Yicheng, Li Sijing, Zhang Weicen, Tian Haishan, Kong Kingren, and Ding Fangming. They also included veteran comrades of the province: Bai Rubing, Gao Qiyun, Wang Zhe, and Bai Yanbo.

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EAST REGION

SU YIRAN ATTENDS SHANDONG NEW YEAR SOIREE OF SPORTSMEN

SK101406 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Dec 84 p 1

[Excerpts] On the evening of 28 December, provincial leading comrades came to the Shandong Physical Culture and Sports Technical College to join the soiree held by outstanding sportsmen and coaches on the eve of the new year and to encourage them to make a good start in enlivening provincial sports activities.

Attending the soiree were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the provincial people's government, and the provincial CPPCC committee, including Su Yiran, Liang Buting, Lu Maozeng, Li Changan, Li Zhen, Jiang Chunyun, Zheng Weimin, Wang Jinshan, Qin Hezhen, Lu Hong, Ma Shizhong, Ma Changgui, Song Yimin, Li Zichao, Ding Fangming; and responsible persons from the departments concerned under the general office of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial Economic Commission, the provincial Education Department, the provincial Commercial Department, the provincial Personnel Bureau, the provincial Labor Bureau, the provincial trade union council, the provincial women's federation, the provincial Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and the provincial branch of the All-China Sports Federation.

At the soiree, Li Changan, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered a speech on behalf of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial People's government, in which he extended warm congratulations on their achievements scored in the period since the early part of 1984 and extended festive regards to them.

At the soiree, the art troupe of the Jinan Military Region, the art department of the Shandong Normal University, and the sportsmen and coaches of the provincial Physical Culture and Sports Technical College presented exciting literary and art programs so that the soiree was held in a warm and joyful atmosphere from beginning to end.

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EAST REGION

SU YIRAN NAMED HONORARY HEAD OF SHANDONG SPORTS ASSOCIATION

SK122320 Shandong DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] In order to enliven sports in Shandong Province and strengthen leadership over sports activities, the provincial Physical and Culture and Sports Commission and the Shandong branch of the All-China Sports Federation invited leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC committee to serve as honorary presidents of the various Shandong provincial sports associations. The following is the namelist:

Comrade Su Yiran is honorary president of the Shandong Provincial Martial Arts Association.

Comrade Liang Buting is honorary president of the Shandong Provincial Volleyball Association.

Comrade Lu Maozeng is honorary president of the Shandong Provincial Air Sports Association.

Comrade Li Changan is honorary president of the Shandong Provincial Soccer Association.

Comrade Li Zhen is honorary president of the Shandong Provincial Table Tennis Association.

Comrade Jiang Chunyun is honorary president of the Shandong Provincial Rowing Association.

Comrade Gao Kating is honorary president of the Shandong Provincial Chess Association.

Comrade Wang Zhongyin is honorary president of the Shandong Provincial Basketball Association.

Comrade Qin Hezhen is honorary president of the Shandong Provincial Archery Association.

Comrade Li Zichao is honorary president of the Shandong Provincial Marksmanship Association.

Comrade Zheng Weimin is honorary president of the Shandong Provincial Gymnastics Association.

Comrade Liu Peng is honorary president of the Shandong Provincial Sports Navigation Association.

Comrade Ma Shizhong is honorary president of the Shandong Weight-Lifting Association.

Comrade Ma Changgui is honorary president of the Shandong Provincial Athletics Association.

Comrade Ma Lian is honorary president of the Shandong Provincial Swimming Association.

CSO: 4005/338

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG SETS NEW SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION RULES

OW070945 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] To speed up the development of education and give full scope to the initiative of all quarters to run schools, the provincial people's government has established new rules for leading and administering the various educational undertakings in our province.

Ordinary institutions of higher learning with students enrolled from various parts of the province will be put under the leadership of the provincial people's government and administered by the departments and bureaus concerned. Those with students enrolled from a city or a prefecture will be put under the leadership and administration of that city or prefecture.

Full-time middle schools, including vocational middle schools, and primary schools will be led and administered by the cities and counties concerned. The administrative system for junior middle schools and primary schools in rural areas will be decided by the counties concerned according to their specific conditions.

Ordinary secondary specialized schools, including secondary teachers schools, as well as adult institutions of higher learning, adult secondary specialized schools, technical workers schools, vocational schools, schools for the blind, deaf, and mute, and work-study schools will be put under the leadership and administration of the provincial departments concerned, provided that the students are enrolled from all parts of the province. Those with students enrolled from a particular city or prefecture will be led and administered by that city or prefecture. Those with students enrolled from a particular county will be led and administered by the county. If such schools are run by enterprises or institutions, they will be put under the leadership and administered by the enterprises or institutions.

All the above-mentioned schools are required to follow the guidance by the educational department at the provincial, city, or county level.

CSO: 4005/338



EAST REGION

BRIEFS

PUTONGHUA PROMOTION--In order to more effectively promote putonghua throughout the province, a provincial commission for promoting putonghua was established recently in Fujian. The commission held its first plenary meeting at the provincial education department on the morning of 30 December to discuss ways to promote putonghua in rural and urban areas in the province. Recently Comrade Hu Qiaomu sent a letter to Comrade Xiang Nan, suggesting that Fujian make active efforts to promote putonghua. Comrade Xiang Nan's call on the people of the whole province to speak putonghua more often and avoid using local dialects as much as possible has stimulated the promotion of putonghua in Fujian. The provincial commission for promoting putonghua is under the direct leadership of the provincial government and the administrative guidance of the Committee for Reforming Chinese Written Language and the Education Ministry office on promoting putonghua. Zhang Yumin, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee, is commission chairman. [Excerpts] [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Dec 84]

CHEN PIXIAN WRITES INSCRIPTION--An exhibition of calligraphic works and seal carvings opened at the Gallery of Mass Arts in Nantong today. Chen Pixian, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; Ji Pengfei, state councillor; Hu Juewen, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; as well as Sh Tong, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; as well as Shu Tong, chairman of the Chinese Calligraphers Association, and other well-known calligraphers have written inscriptions for the exhibition. The exhibition is the first of its kind ever held in a coastal open city and economic zone. On display are over 230 calligraphic works and seal carvings. [Excerpt] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jan 85]

POLICE CADET ENROLLMENT--The Chinese People's Armed Police Force recently held a meeting in Nanchang on the enrollment seriously studied Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instructions on respecting knowledge and capable people and studied and arranged the 1985 enrollment work. Twenty-seven command and technical academies under the Chinese People's Armed Police Force will enroll more than 7,000 cadets this autumn. As in the past, applications will be accepted from the force's grass-roots cadres, squad leaders or deputy leaders, and outstanding policemen. Some students will also be recruited locally. Students of minority nationalities will be recruited from minority areas. Prospective students shall have the

recommendation of their respective units and shall take an examination of their educational level and a physical checkup, and the most qualified ones will be admitted. The meeting asked party committees at all levels to give sufficient importance to the enrollment work, make plans, and arrangements early and assign honest, upright, and capable comrades to take charge of the work. In enrolling prospective students, it is necessary to strictly check their qualifications and to stop all unhealthy, fraudulent practices. [Text] [Nanchang Jiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jan 85]

JIANGXI NEW YEAR GATHERING--The provincial and city CYL committees and the provincial and city Youth and Students Federations invited (Ma Ji), the nationally famous comic talk performer, and his 10-member group to a gathering with the youths of the province at the Jiangxi Guesthouse this afternoon. Leading Comrades Bai Dongcai, Xu Qin, Wang Tie, Zhang Guozhen, and Liu Bin attended this New Year gathering together with youth representatives from various circles and representatives of CYL cadres and model youths. Comrade (Li Xubao), deputy secretary of the provincial CYL committee, spoke at the gathering. [Excerpt] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Dec 84]

WANG DAOHAN ADDRESSES RECEPTION--The Shanghai Municipal Scientific and Technological Committee and the Scientific and Technological Cadres Department of the Municipal Government gave a reception at the Jinjiang Club on the evening of 4 January. The reception was held for the scientific and technological experts who have returned to work in China from abroad. Over 100 persons attended the reception. They included the returned scientific and technological experts from Shanghai's scientific and technological, educational, public health, industrial, agricultural, and other fronts, and the middle-aged and young scientific and technological workers who have made outstanding contributions. They had a happy get-together and a friendly chat with each other. More Wang Daohan spoke at the reception. Other leading comrades, including Ruan Chongwu, Huang Ju, and Liu Zhenyuan, attended the reception. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Jan 85]

ANHUI CPC OFFICIAL ELECTION--Hefei, 29 Dec--The 4th Congress of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee was held in Hefei from 22 to [number indistinct] December. After full discussion, the representatives democratically elected members of the 4th Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, the Advisory Committee of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee. Huang Huang was elected secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and Wang Yuzhao, Shi Junjie, Lu Rongjing and Xu Leli were elected deputy secretaries. Yuan Zhen was elected chairman of the provincial Advisory Committee, and Zhao Baoxing secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee. [Zhang Zhenguo] [Text] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Dec 84 p 1]

SHANGHAI MAYOR'S COMMENTS--At the opening ceremony of the Shanghai famous, special, fine, and new food fair on 11 January, Shanghai Mayor Wang Daohan happily told our station reporter: In my opinion, this fair is great. We must take the new change in the people's living into consideration. When they live better, they naturally want to eat better and more nutritious food. Mayor Wang also said: For the coming Spring Festival, it is necessary to let all people eat well first of all. Wang Lei, vice minister of the State Economic Commission, was present at the opening ceremony. Vice Mayor Ye Gongqi cut the ribbon for the fair. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Jan 85]

NEW YOUTH PALACE INSCRIPTION--Fuzhou, 10 Jan (XINHUA)--A 12-story youth palace with a total floor space of 4,560 square meters was inaugurated today in Nanping City of Fujian Province. More than 1,000 youths swarmed into this new building and happily played in its 18 halls, which include halls for computer, dance, music, rehearsal, chess, electronic games, animal and plant species, model airplane, and audio and video education. Nanping, a mountainous city located in northern Fujian, has more than 140,000 young people but only several playgrounds scattered around the city. The new youth palace will be Nanping city's youth activities center where its young people will be trained to become competent hands. Xiang Nan, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, and noted educators and writers Gao Shiqi and Bing Xin wrote inscriptions for this new youth palace. [Li Tinglin] [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0825 GMT 10 Jan 85]

JIANGSU SPORTS MEETING--A major issue discussed at the first Standing Committee meeting of the Jiangsu Provincial Party Committee was that the whole party and the whole society should sponsor and further promote sports activities. Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the Standing Committee meeting of the provincial party committee on 4 January. The meeting held that in the new year, it is necessary to follow the guidelines of the CPC Central Committee's circular on further promoting sports, achieve an ideological unity in the party first, make everyone pay attention to sports, and promote sports work. [Excerpt] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Jan 85]

SHANGHAI LEGAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE--Shanghai, 8 Jan (XINHUA)--The Shanghai Municipal Trade Union Council established the Legal Advisory Committee on 7 January to protect the legitimate rights and interests of trade union organizations and members. This committee invited some experts in the jurists' circle, the institutes of higher learning, and the judicial departments in Shanghai to be members. Yuan Zhangdu, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Trade Union Council, was invited to be chairman of the committee. At the committee's founding meeting, Yuan Zhangdu pointed out: Cadres of trade unions at all levels should become models of studying the law, understanding the law and abiding by the law; guard the sanctity of the law; and actively disseminate legal knowledge among the vast number of staff members and workers. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0303 GMT 8 Jan 85]

SHANGHAI INTERNATIONAL STUDIES URGED--At a meeting yesterday afternoon to mark the inauguration of the Center for Study of International Issues in Shanghai, Wang Daohan, mayor of Shanghai, said: In opening Shanghai to the world, we ought to improve our method of thought and study. He pointed out: In order to keep pace with the rapidly developing situation, we must train many people to socialize in the study of international issues, especially the young. The Center for the Study of International Issues in Shanghai, established yesterday, is an organ for research and consultation work under the leadership of the municipal people's government. It is also set up to help the various units in Shanghai, studying international issues, coordinate with one another. The main task of this center is to study international, economic, political, legal, and social programs Shanghai is faced with in the course of opening to the world. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Jan 85 OW]

NANJING VOCATION SCHOOL--Nanjing Jinling Vocational University has persisted in carrying out reform and improving methods for running the school. It has demonstrated the good features of a full-time, short-term university with various departments. Not long ago, Comrade Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, inspected the university and fully affirmed the achievements made by the school. Since its founding in 1980, the school has admitted 2,730 students for its three-year classes. In addition, the university has opened both a correspondence department with more than 300 students taking library, information, finance, and accounting courses and a night college with 159 students taking Chinese language courses. In recent years, the university has taken a number of reform measures in the light of new problems and the situation in the course of running the school. Through taking those reform measures, the school has raised efficiency and teaching quality. [Text] [Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jan 85 p 1 OW]

SHANGHAI KMT REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE--Shanghai, 17 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--The Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese KMT held a meeting a few days ago to welcome new members who joined the KMT Revolutionary Committee in 1984. Among these new members were Jiang Yongde [5592 3057 1795], cousin of Mr Chiang Ching-kuo; Shao Weizhen [6730 0251 4176], daughter of Mr Shao Lizi, a founding member of the KMT; Cheng Ding [4453 1353], granddaughter of Cheng Dequan, a participant in the 1911 Revolution and former military governor of Jiangsu Province; and Xu De [6079 1795], grandson-in-law of Qiu Jin, a martyr during the 1911 Revolution. Gu Guodong [7357 0948 2767], director of the Modern Electroplating and Lacquering Research Institute, the first of its kind run by an individual in Shanghai, is also a new member. [Report: "Shanghai's KMT Revolutionary Committee Absorbs New Members"] [Text] [Beijing XHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0236 GMT 17 Jan 85 HK]

NEW SHANGHAI MAGAZINE--QINGCHUN YU JIANKANG [YOUTH AND HEALTH], a new bi-monthly for young people, will be published and put on sale next year. [Excerpts] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Dec 85 OW]

FUJIAN ANTISMUGGLING WORK MEETING--A provincial meeting on antismuggling work was held 4-8 January in Fuzhou. (Li Mintang), deputy head of the provincial antismuggling group, made a report to the meeting. He said: In the past year, our province has made considerable achievements in the antismuggling struggle. A number of ships engaged in smuggling activities and more than 19 million yuan worth of smuggled goods have been seized. Despite these achievements, we should not relax our efforts in this regard. We should uphold the idea of waging a sustained struggle and be ready at all times to strike at the smugglers' undermining activities so as to consolidate what we have accomplished and to strive for even greater success. Vice Provincial Governor Wang Yishi delivered a summing-up speech at the meeting. He stressed: In carrying out antismuggling work, we should make a correct distinction between what smuggling is and is not. It is imperative to invigorate our economy and to strike at smuggling activities. Our work of striking at smuggling activities should serve the purpose of fulfilling the general objective and task set by the 12th CPC National Congress and should ensure the smooth implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy. [Text] [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Jan 85 OW]

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN: MEETING REVIEWS CONSTRUCTION IN SOVIET AREAS

HK140250 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] The provincial conference on construction in the soviet areas was held in Xinyang City from 5 to 9 January. The conference seriously reviewed and summed up the work of construction in soviet areas in the past year, exchanged experiences, reviewed achievements, assigned tasks for construction in the old revolutionary soviet areas in 1985, and studied and discussed measures to resolve the problem of people in the soviet areas lacking sufficient food and clothing.

Yue Xiaoxia, chief of the provincial leading group for construction in soviet areas, presided over the conference and delivered a speech.

In his speech, Comrade Yu Xiaoxia pointed out that our country's economy is now developing vigorously. We must quicken our pace in achieving transformation so as to ensure the fulfillment of the two targets before 1990. The two targets are: 1) By 1986, the per capita income of those poor households which do not now have enough food to eat nor clothes to wear should exceed 150 yuan, thus initially eradicating poverty. 2) By 1990, the gross industrial and agricultural output value should increase by 100 percent over 1980, and great efforts should be made to attain the target ahead of schedule. We are thus required, in our future work, to formulate a practical and feasible overall plan which can eradicate poverty and invigorate the economy.

We must further change our ideological style, thoroughly abandon old traditional ideas and leftist influences, and properly implement various policies of the party; and reasonably readjust the rural economic structure, gradually changing the previous focus on growing crops to the overall development of agriculture, forestry, sideline production, animal husbandry, and fisheries, and to the comprehensive operation of agriculture, industry, and commerce, and switch rural production onto the track of the commodity economy. All prefectures, cities and departments in the province must continue to support the soviet areas, make unified arrangements on using funds for construction, and make sure that they are used in the production and construction closely associated with the vital interests of the masses. We must strengthen the work of scientific and technological guidance and promotion, correctly select items to which support should be given, and strengthen inspection of this work. Meanwhile, we must establish and perfect the cadre responsibility system.

CSO: 4005/366

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN'S JIAO LINYI SPEAKS ON UNITED FRONT WORK

HK151434 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] On the morning of 9 January, at a conference held by the provincial CPC committee on implementing united front policy, Jiao Linyi, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and chief of the leading group for implementing united front policy under the provincial CPC committee, stressed that it is necessary to continue to carry forward the practical spirit in dealing with concrete matters, fight against leftism, guard against complacency, and strive to basically fulfill this year several tasks in implementing the policy on united front work in the province.

In his speech Jiao Linyi pointed out that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the province has done quite a lot in implementing various policies on the united front. The work of redressing wrong and framed cases of those people who should be united under the united front has basically concluded. Most cases of [words indistinct] during the Cultural Revolution have been solved, and the result have been remarkable. However, the development has been uneven in this aspect, and there still exists leftist influence. There are still some obstacles to implementing the policy. This situation is due to many reasons, such as ideological understanding, work style, and the style of leading bodies. It is necessary to seriously overcome and correct them.

Comrade Jiao Linyi stated: The current economic situation spurs us on. In order to rapidly develop economic construction, it is necessary to earnestly implement various policies of the party and bring into full play the people's initiative so as to invigorate Hunan's economy.

He called for rapidly resolving the problem of redressing wrong and framed cases without leaving part unsettled. The private houses which were forcibly occupied during the Cultural Revolution should be returned to their original owners. The temples and churches which have been approved by the government to open to the public should be handed back to religious organizations. The property searched and confiscated during the Cultural Revolution should be returned to their original owners if possible. If the property is

damaged or has been lost, compensation equivalent to one-third or one-fourth of the original value should be paid to the owner. Issuing certificates of [words indistinct] to personnel in enterprises is new work which involves strict implementation of relevant policies. It is necessary to properly carry out the pilot project. [Words indistinct], it is necessary to strictly carry out new regulations formulated by the central leadership.

CSO: 4005/366

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS MEETING

HK171234 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] The 12th meeting of the 6th Regional People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Nanning today. The main subjects of the meeting are to discuss the initial draft of the regulations on autonomy in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region; to examine and approve a written report on elections of people's congresses at the county and township levels in the region; and to discuss and decide on personnel appointments and removals.

Huang Rong, chairman of the regional people congress standing committee, presided over the meeting.

At the meeting, Wei Zhangping, vice chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee, gave explanations on certain problems in the initial draft of the regulations on autonomy in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

Zhong Feng, Li Yindan, Shi Zhaotang, Zhao Mingjiang, Gan Huaiyi, Qin Zhenwu, and Zhang Ningning, vice chairmen of the regional people's congress standing committee, attended the meeting.

Attending the meeting as nonvoting delegates were Wang Zhuhuang, vice chairman of the regional people's government; (Lei Liren), president of the regional higher people's court; (Zhu Wei), deputy chief procurator of the regional people's procuratorate; and responsible persons of relevant regional commissions and departments and people's congress standing committees of Nanning and the other four cities, and all counties and autonomous counties.

CSO: 4005/366



CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON ELIMINATING UNNEEDED MEETINGS

HK171310 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jan 85

["Text" of 15 January HUBEI RIBAO commentator's article: "Do Not Make Other People Waste Time by Indulging in Social Intercourse"]

[Text] At the Second Enlarged Plenary Session of the Fourth Provincial CPC Committee, Comrade Guan Guangfu said in his summary speech: In order to concentrate our efforts on studying and investigating reforms and specific instructions, we must further reduce the frequency of holding meetings as well as various activities of etiquette. We must focus on carrying out reforms instead of indulging in social intercourse.

Judging from the present actual situation, it is very necessary for us to reaffirm this opinion. It is hoped that the party organizations, departments and units at all levels will consciously act in connection with this requirement of the provincial CPC committee.

In this period when the New Year has just arrived and the Spring Festival is only days away, there inevitably comes an upsurge in meetings and activities of etiquette. With a multitude of purposes, a large number of red invitation cards are snowing down on some units. When a responsible comrade returned from his investigation trip to the rural areas, he found that his desk was fully covered by more than 30 invitation cards. Some of them invited him to attend meetings held by the upper levels, and some held by the lower levels. In the latter case, the responsible comrades concerned at the prefectural, city and county levels always have had social intercourse with him, accompanying him to dine, to visit, or even to go to the cinema. A newly appointed responsible comrade at the prefectural level has roughly estimated that such and such social intercourse activities have taken more than one-third of his time since he assumed office. In most cases he had to try to make himself look happy even though he was already exhausted.

Of course, it is not only some among the responsible comrades who suffer from the excessive social intercourse. An excess of unnecessary etiquette activities will directly give rise to disadvantageous consequences.

First, this wastes much valuable time. At this time when we are carrying out reforms, we all feel the press of time but we have to do a lot of work. If we continue to convene such unnecessary meetings and invite so many people to attend them, not only shall we waste our time but also other people's time. Lu Xun said: Time is life. If we waste other people's time for no reason, we shall, in fact, act in the same manner as murdering them for money. Is it not that people presently say that time is money, and efficiency is vitality? In fact, in the final analysis efficiency means making use of time in a better way.

Second, this breeds malpractices. At the time when we are carrying out reforms, cadres at all levels, particularly the responsible ones, must go down to realities and conduct study. They must refresh their understanding of the actual conditions in their own areas, departments and on their fronts. They must study the new situation and settle new problems. However, such and such meetings and social intercourse activities indeed make the cadres stay at their levels, unable to understand the situation at the grassroots level, and be divorced from realities and the masses. Some comrades may think that they convene meetings just for promoting the reforms. But the consequences defeat their purposes. Why is it that some comrades favor the practice of convening unnecessary meetings, or frequently inviting many responsible comrades to attend etiquette and social intercourse activities? It is because they want to take the opportunity to raise their social status, instead of propagating things. They believe that by acting this way they will find out what the responsible comrades have a liking for so as to expand their influence and to receive special attention from them. These comrades do not understand that if they have really made outstanding achievements, there is no need for them to blow their own horns. It is just the situation in which some people take the opportunity to act generously at the expenses of the state or collectives, and present gifts to the participants, in addition to holding meetings and inviting them. Not only does this practice waste other people's valuable time and financial resources but it also corrodes their souls.

What should we do? How can we stop this new malpractice, which actually affects the reforms? This requires party organizations and responsible comrades at all levels to put an end to and check this practice. Not only should they not propose to convene any unnecessary meeting, but they should also take the lead in boycotting such meetings held by others.

Responsible comrades at the upper level must show every consideration for the comrades at the lower level. That is, they must go down to the grassroots, hold necessary meetings, and carry out study. Generally speaking, they should not ask the comrades at the lower level to accompany them all the time so that the normal work of the comrades at the lower level will not be affected; still less should they blame the comrades at the lower level for not receiving them warmly enough or for not accompanying them.

At the lower levels, the comrades should not be troubled by this unnecessary trifle. Nor should they be affected by senseless rumors and slander. Instead, they should feel at ease and justified, as well as concentrate their efforts and time on concrete work and reforms.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG: REN ZHONGYI SPEAKS ON TALENTED PEOPLE

HK310911 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] In judging a talented person, it is necessary to see his diploma but it is even more necessary to see his capability of solving practical problems. This was pointed out by Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, this morning when he spoke at the third annual meeting of the provincial society on the study of talent.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi also said: The question of talent is in a sense a question of intellectuals. To value talent, we should attach importance to intellectuals, take good care of them and conscientiously implement the party's policy toward intellectuals. In judging a talented person, it is necessary to see his diploma, but it is even more necessary to see his capability of solving practical problems, to see his practice in the four modernizations and in creating a new situation, and to see his ability and achievements in his work. In discovering talented people, we should attach importance to those who are trained in regular schools, but we should not stifle real talents, who have no diplomas but have marvelous creative ability. Many outstanding historical figures were such people. Today there are also many men of great ability coming from this source. In the study of talent, we should devote much attention to such phenomena.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi also said: Guangdong is a province which adopts special policies and opens its door wider to the outside world with the approval of the party Central Committee. We badly need large numbers of talented people, but we do not have many. He hoped that the provincial society on the study of talents would further study how to properly train, promote, and use talented people and problems concerning circulation of talented people in line with the province's socialist modernization so as to make greater contributions to the current reform, to opening to the outside world, and to creating a new situation in socialist modernization.

CSO: 4005/366

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI CONFERENCE ON TRAINING TALENTED PEOPLE

HK140745 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Yesterday afternoon the regional people's government and the Guangxi Military District held a discussion meeting in Nanning on making suggestions on the army and locality jointly training talented people. At the meeting, the army and civilians discussed plans and measures for jointly training dual-purpose talented people, calling for upgrading the training work to a new level.

Present were Wei Chushu, chairman of the Regional People's Government; Li Xinliang, commander of the Guangxi Military District; Bi Kèzhou, political commissar of the Guangxi Military District; (Zhāng Kejūn), director of the Political Department of the Guangxi Military District; and other leading comrades.

A total of 80 people were invited to attend the meeting, including leaders, specialists and professors from the regional education department, the Nanning City Education Bureau, Guangxi University, Guangxi Teachers' University, the Guangxi Nationality Institute, the Guangxi College of Agricultural Science, the Nanning Teachers' College, the Guangxi Education College, and the Guangxi Agricultural Science School.

In recent years, the Guangxi Military District, in accordance with the characteristics of the border defense guards, has grasped war preparations on the one hand, and the training of talented people on the other. The region has adopted various methods, such as the army being in charge of training, both army and locals being in charge of training, or locals contracting for the training, to vigorously train dual-purpose talented persons for both army and locality, achieving marked results.

All the participating comrades freely aired their views, made suggestions and offered advice, and formulated plans for training dual-purpose talented people.

It is necessary to develop post-secondary correspondence education through various channels so as to attain the target of 30 percent of the cadres reaching the cultural level of a post-secondary college student within 3 years. Meanwhile, all army units must provide various courses, establish links with all universities and colleges in the region, and provide various courses for training talented people so that every soldier can master one or two skills

during his service with the army. In principle, every soldier should master one skill every year so that he can reach the level of a secondary technical graduate or pass the examination in one subject when he is demobilized from the army.

On behalf of the commanders and fighters of the border guards, Li Xinliang, commander of the Guangxi Military District, and Be Kezhou, political commissar of the Guangxi Military District, extended gratitude to local governments and educational departments for their contributions to training talented people for the army.

After giving a briefing on how commanders and fighters of the Guangxi Military District have assiduously studied culture and science, they raised five requirements for the work of training talented people in the army:

1. It is necessary to further understand the importance of the work of training people.
2. It is necessary to make overall plans and scientific arrangements so as to successfully fulfill the task for training talented people.
3. It is necessary to take all factors into consideration in making overall plan. Grasp war preparations on the one hand, and grasp the training of talented people on the other.
4. Give scope to the superiority of the provincial military district and rely on the local forces to train talented people in various forms and through various channels.
5. Master the information about training talented people to guide the work of training talented people.

Wei Chunshu, chairman of the regional people's government, delivered a speech at the meeting. He praised the regional education department and the Guangxi Teachers' University, the Guangxi Nationality Institute, and the other universities and colleges, for their contributions to training talented people for Guangxi Military District. He also hoped that they will do still better in the future. He demanded that CPC committees and governments at all levels and all universities and colleges support the army in the intellectual field, support the army's learning culture and science, and training dual-purpose talented people. The units which take up the teaching task should select competent teachers to ensure the quality of the work of training talented people. Education departments in all localities must establish connection with the army on their own, make concerted efforts, resolve the problems which the army may meet in training talented people, and make contributions to the fulfillment of the plan for quickly developing more talented people in Guangxi Military District.

CSO: 4005/366

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG: EDUCATION DEPARTMENT STRESSES REFORM TASKS

HK150454 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Text] According to NANFANG RIBAO, the provincial government recently circulated the proposal of the provincial education department on reforming primary education, which calls on governments at all levels, based on the situation in each locality, to formulate their own plans for reform so as to push forward the reform of primary education.

The provincial education department mainly stresses the following tasks: Streamline administration and institute decentralization to administer education and schools at different levels; administrative education departments must give more decisionmaking power to schools; further reform the educational funds control system; advocate the method of masses raising funds to develop education; reform the personnel management system and delegate personnel management power; simplify the procedures for transferring and employing teachers; gradually institute the principal responsibility system and remove disqualified principals from their posts; all types of schools at various levels must define the types and numbers of teachers required, their posts, and their work load. The excessive teachers should be assigned and transferred by city, county, or district authorities in a unified manner. They should either continue advanced studies or be properly transferred to another job. The department also stresses: It is necessary to develop education in agriculture and planting; encourage factories, mines, enterprises, mass organizations, and democratic parties to run schools; coexistence of 5-year and 6-year primary education programs and coexistence of 2-year and 3-year senior secondary education programs should be permitted; it is necessary to advocate short-term vocational training and strengthen pre-school education. If possible, children should go to primary school at the age of 6. It is necessary to eliminate the wrong tendency of putting undue emphasis on the proportion of students entering schools of a high grade, to strengthen educational reform, and to upgrade the quality of teaching and learning. In education in foreign languages it is also necessary to strengthen the research in education in Hong Kong, Macao, and foreign countries in a planned and systematic manner.

CSO: 4005/366

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HAINAN LEADERS VISIT COLLEGE, RESEARCH INSTITUTE

HK171418 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Excerpts] From 12 to 14 January, Comrade Yao Wenxu; Wei Zefang, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee; and Dong Fanyuan, responsible person of the regional people's government, visited the Huanan College of Tropical Crops and the Huanan Research Institute of Tropical Crops. Accompanied by responsible persons of the college and the research institute, they visited the second-generation rubber plantation, which was developed by the third team of the experimental farm of the college and the research institute.

The comrades, including Yao Wenxu, held a forum with some experts and scientific research and teaching personnel of the college and the research institute to listen to reports on the situation in scientific research and teaching. They seriously listened to the views of the experts and professors on the exploitation and building of Hainan Island.

On the afternoon of 14 January, Comrade Yao Wenxu spoke at a rally of scientific research and teaching personnel and cadres which was held by the college and the research institute. He introduced the current situation in and the prospects for the exploitation of Hainan. He warmly praised the scientific research and teaching personnel of the college and research institute for striking roots on the precious island for 27 years and for their contributions toward the development of tropical crops in our country. He highly appraised the achievements in scientific research made by the college and the research institute.

In his speech, Comrade Yao Wenxu put forward hopes for and demands on the college and research institute. He said: Centered on their line, the college and the research institute must turn the achievements in scientific research into direct production power as soon as possible. They must develop from mainly studying rubber to studying all tropical crops. They must develop from mainly serving farms to serving whole of Hainan. In addition, tropical fruits, southern medicinal herbs, vegetables, and flowers must also be included within the scope of study in the college and the research institute. He expressed the hope that the college and research institute will set up a tropical crop science and technology information and service

group. They will gradually set up three networks, namely: The Hainan tropical crop information network, the experimental network to conduct scientific research in accordance with local conditions, and the technological force training network. He encouraged the scientific research and teaching personnel to strike root in Hainan even more deeply to speed up the exploitation and building of Hainan so as to make even better achievements.

CSO: 4005/366



CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG'S REN ZHONGYI ATTENDS MEETING ON PROMOTING SPORTS

HK151330 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] On the morning of 2 January, the provincial CPC committee held a plenary meeting of its Standing Committee members to study the circular of the CPC Central Committee on further developing sports and physical culture and to discuss how to properly develop physical culture and sports in the province.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, presided over the meeting. He stressed that Guangdong should make due contributions to the country in physical culture and sports. Above all, it is necessary to deepen our understanding of the importance of developing physical culture and sports. All departments must make concerted efforts and make good preparations in all fields for the 6th National Games to be held in Guangdong.

Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC committee held heated discussions on how to speed up the development of physical culture and sports in Guangdong. They held that it is necessary to firmly grasp the following:

1. The provincial CPC committee will hold a provincial meeting on physical culture and sports in March or April this year, which will be attended by comrades in charge of physical culture and sports work in all prefectures and cities, to discuss and arrange the work concerning the physical culture and sports of the whole province.
2. The 6th National Games will be held in the province in 1987. An urgent task at present is to make good preparations for the games. In particular, it is necessary to firmly grasp the building of the Tianhe sports center in Guangzhou and the revamping and building of other sports facilities to be used in the 6th National Games.
3. The province's athletes must concentrate their efforts on winning victories in the 1987 National Games and other important tournaments.
4. It is necessary to reasonably increase investment in and funds for physical culture and sports. In addition to funds allocated by provincial,

prefectural, city, and county governments, it is necessary to mobilize all people in society to develop physical culture and sports. Physical culture and sports departments may set up sports foundations or use foreign funds or sponsored funds to hold sports tournaments.

5. It is necessary to build a perfect contingent of sportsmen.

6. The provincial CPC committee standing committee suggests expanding the establishment of sportsmen and the Ershatou training center. Concrete measures should be formulated by the provincial government.

CSO: 4005/366

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

REN ZHONGYI VISITS ANTI-SMUGGLING EXHIBITION

HK140817 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jan 85 p 1

[Report by Su Zhonghen [5685 0112 5899]: "Efforts Must not Be Slackened in Cracking Down on Smuggling and Selling of Smuggled Goods--Ren Zhongyi, Liang Lingguang, and Others Attend Preview of the Provincial Anti-Smuggling Exhibition"]

[Text] "Efforts must not be slackened in cracking down on smuggling and selling of smuggled goods; we must continue to hit hard at smuggling and selling of smuggled goods." This was what Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, said after visiting the preview of the provincial anti-smuggling exhibition yesterday afternoon.

Yesterday afternoon responsible comrades of the Provincial CPC committee, the provincial advisory committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC committee, the provincial discipline inspection committee, and the Guangzhou City CPC Committee, including Ren Zhongyi, Liang Lingguang, Song Zhiying, Kou Qingyan, Liang Weilin, Yang Deyuan, Cheng Li, Wang Zhongchun, Song Xuzhong and responsible persons of all concerned departments of the province and Guangzhou City went to the Guangzhou Cultural Park to visit the preview of the exhibition. Jiang Dongping, vice minister of finance who is now in Guangzhou, also visited the preview.

In order to review the achievements the province has made over the past few years in anti-smuggling struggle, to enhance people's morale, and to expose the crimes of the criminal elements engaged in smuggling and selling of smuggled goods, the office of the provincial leading group for fighting smuggling has organized this anti-smuggling exhibition. The exhibition is scheduled to open to the public on 12 January and to close at the end of March.

The exhibition is divided into two parts, in No 1 hall and No 7 hall in the culture part. About 200 cases, more than 2,000 pictures, and several hundred pieces of material objects will be displayed at the exhibition. In addition, there are 10-odd special video tapes reflecting the anti-smuggling struggle. Ren Zhongyi and other leading comrades visited in detail all parts of the exhibition. They praised the vast number of cadres and masses, customs,

public security departments, industrial and commercial administration departments, and other departments concerned for their contributions to the struggle against smuggling and selling of smuggled goods.

Appointments for group visits to the provincial anti-smuggling exhibition can be made as of today.

CSO: 4005/366

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS--The 11th meeting of the 6th provincial people's congress standing committee was held from 9 to 12 January in Guangzhou. The meeting examined and approved regulations on the security responsibility system in administrative organs, mass organizations, enterprises, and institutions in the province and some rules on protecting the lawful rights and interest of women and children in the province adopted a resolution on work concerning the popularization of putonghua in the province; listened to a report by the provincial government on the 1984 provincial economic and social development plan and a tentative financial budget plan; examined and approved bill No 15 submitted by the second meeting of the sixth provincial people's congress standing committee, namely, suggestions on dealing with the proposal on relaxing policies, exploiting raw material and energy resources, and giving full play to the superiority of mountain areas; elected (Tan Ningke), provincial CPPCC standing committee member and professor at South China Engineering College, as the province's deputy to the Sixth NPC; and appointed some leading cadres of the provincial higher people's court and people's procuratorate. [Text] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 12 Jan 85 HK]

HUNAN INTELLECTUAL RECRUITING FORUM--From 9 to 13 January in Changsha, the organization department of the provincial CPC committee held a work forum on recruiting party members from among intellectuals. The forum focused its attention on summing up and reviewing the province's situation on recruiting party members from among intellectuals, and its studied ways for them to recruit outstanding intellectuals in large numbers. It was held: In the new historical period, the basic requirements for recruiting party members are to strive to improve the educational background and knowledge level of party members, as well as adjust the average age level of the party. But the focal point should be middle-aged and young outstanding intellectuals. In the meantime, we should also pay attention to well-educated advanced youths, workers, peasants, and advanced members in the forefront of various trades. The forum urged: In the work of recruiting outstanding intellectuals in large numbers, we should have correct control over the standards for party members and maintain their quality. We must by no means set another set of standards and propose harsh terms, so as to prevent from being recruited those intellectuals who possess the requirements. Neither must we lower the standards of party members and recruit those people who fail to meet the requirements. [Text] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 14 Jan 85 HK]

HUBEI FILM SOIREE--The general offices of the provincial CPC committee and government held a new year film soiree in the Hongshan Hall yesterday evening. Present were NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Wang Ranzhong; Hubei party and government responsible comrades Guan Guangfu, Huang Zhizhen, Qian Yunlu, and Han Ningfu; and responsible comrades of Wuhan Military Region Zhou Shizhong, Yan Zheng, Li Guangjun, Zhang Wannian, (Hou Runtao), and Wang Chun. Also present was Comrade Zhao Xinchu, a member of the Central Advisory Commission.  
[Text] [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jan 85 HK]

GUANGXI FILM SOIREE--Yesterday evening the regional people's government held film soirees in the Nanning Theater and the hall of the regional government to celebrate the new year. Present were leading comrades of the party, government, and army in the region Qiao Xiaoguang, Wei Chunshu, Huang Yun, Jin Baosheng, Huang Rong, Zhang Shengzhen, Ou Jiwen, Li Xinliang, and Bi Kezhou; Seypidin, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, who is inspecting minority-nationality work in Guangxi; and Liu Tianfu, head of the Guangxi liaison group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification.  
[Text] [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Jan 85 HK]

CSO: 4005/364

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

SHANXI HOLDS MEMORIAL MEETING--A memorial meeting for Mr Li Guanyang, member of the Standing Committee of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee, member of the Central Unity Committee of the KMT Revolutionary Committee, and vice chairman of the Shanxi Provincial Committee of the KMT Revolutionary Committee, was held in Taiyuan on the morning of 18 December. The Central Committee of the KMT Revolutionary Committee, the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government and the provincial CPPCC Committee sent wreaths to the memorial meeting. Bo Yibo, vice chairman of the Central Advisory Commission, and other comrades concerned also sent wreaths. Attending the meeting were Ma Guishu, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and Zhu Weihua, Tao Jian, Zhu Jingzi, Ling Daqi, and Yang Mingbao, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee. After the memorial meeting, the cinerary casket of Mr Li Guanyang was placed at Taiyuan's Shuangta Revolutionary Cemetery. Mr Li Guanyang's relatives also attended the memorial meeting. [Excerpts] [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 19 Dec 84 p 2]

SHANXI COUNTY, TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS--About 117 counties and cities (districts) and 1,883 townships and towns in our province have basically completed this year's elections for the next term of office. Except for Linfen Prefecture where some counties (cities) have not yet held people's congresses at the county level, all localities across the province have held county and township people's congresses and elected their new people's congress standing committees and the county and township people's governments. The new county people's congress standing committees and the county and township people's governments have markedly changed in the age and education structures of their members. The average age of the chairmen and vice chairmen of the county people's congress standing committees is 50. The number of college and secondary vocational graduates in the county people's congress standing committees increased from the former 11 percent to 31 percent. The average age of county heads and deputy county heads is about 40. The proportion of county heads and deputy county heads with college and secondary vocational education increased from the former 22 percent to 81 percent. [Text] [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 24 Dec 84 p 1]

CSO: 4000/340

NORTHEAST REGION

LI LIAN AT PARTY FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL AGENTS

SK110213 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Dec 84 p 1

[Excerpts] A 49-member delegation of foreign travel agencies to attend celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the China International Travel Service and to view the province's ice carvings arrived in Harbin from Beijing this afternoon by a chartered plane. Wang Yueyi, deputy director of the National Tourism Administration, and Wang Erkang, general manager of the China International Travel Service, accompanied the guests to Harbin on the same plane.

This evening, the provincial and the Harbin City People's Governments jointly held a cocktail party at the Swan Restaurant in honor of the guests. Li Lian, Chen Lei, Hou Jie, He Shoulun, Wang Jun, Wang Yaochen, Wang Rensheng, and Li Nai, and leaders of Harbin city attended the party.

At the party, Governor Chen Lei expressed his warm welcome to delegates of the travel agencies from the United States, Japan, England, France, Italy, Canada, Australia, the Netherlands, and Hong Kong. He said: Heilongjiang is a newly developed tourist area full of local distinctions and potential for development. At present, China has implemented the open-door policy and developed international cooperation. This is one of our important policies. We have paid great attention to expanding international economic and technical exchange on the basis of equality and mutual aid. Our Heilongjiang Province will open its door to the whole country and the whole world.

Wang Yueyi, deputy director of the National Tourism Administration, also spoke at the party.

CSO: 4005/338



NORTHEAST REGION

LI DESHENG RELAYS CENTRAL COMMENDATION ORDER

SKL30603 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The General Staff Headquarters, the General Political Department, and the General Logistics Department jointly circulated a notice of commendation for the wired signal company under the PLA unit stationed in the province. Li Desheng, commander of the Shenyang Military Region, and Liu Zhenhua, political commissar of the military region, signed and issued the order awarding the company a citation of merit first class.

On the morning of 12 January, the PLA unit stationed in the province held a victory meeting in Harbin City.

The wired signal company under the PLA unit stationed in the province is a unit that has enjoyed an honorary tradition for a long time. In the early 1960's, the company outstandingly fulfilled its task of setting up a national defense line in border areas by going high up the Changbai Mountains and overcoming the danger of rivers. In 1964, it was named a model company which can bear extreme hardships and stand extremely hard work by the Shenyang Military Region. Though the cadres and fighters in the company have been rotated on many occasions over the past 20 years, its spirit of bearing hardship and standing hard work has been passed on from generation to generation.

At the meeting, (Dai Qixiang), political commissar of the PLA unit stationed in the province, delivered a speech.

CSO: 4005/338

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG: LI LIAN SPEECH ON IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK

SK180202 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] At the provincial forum of institutions of higher learning on ideological and political education work which closed on 15 January, Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, stressed: Institutions of higher learning should center their ideological and political work on bringing up talented persons with ability and political integrity. We should take ideological and political work as a way to change the administrative [words indistinct]. Cadres in charge of political work, teachers, and scientific research personnel should enjoy equal political and material treatment.

Li Lian said: Institutions of higher learning should closely focus on ideological and political work in students' cultural and sports activities and the necessities for their living, such as food, shelter, and transportation. Nowadays, college students are fond of dancing. Why are we conducting ideological and political work at dance halls? It is our responsibility to organize and guidances well so that secretaries, presidents, and students dance together. In this way, the relations between them become closer.

The specific tasks for conducting ideological and political work are as follows: First, institutions of higher learning should help students engage in studies. Second, they should help students organize mass organizations well. Party members and CYL members should participate and play a key role in mass organizations.

The forum put forward four study programs, such as strengthening the buildup of the ranks in ideological and political work among institutions of higher learning, giving a course on the moral characteristics of communist ideology, encouraging students to engage in production and labor work, and strengthening and improving education on Marxist and Leninist theories.

CSO: 4005/364

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING: GUO FENG SPEAKS AT SCHOOL FOR ELDERLY PEOPLE

SK070421 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Dec 84 p 1

[Excerpts] On the morning of 10 December 1,210 veteran comrades over 60 years old gathered at the Liaoning People's Theater to mark the inauguration of the Liaoning School for Elderly People.

In an introduction, the responsible comrade of the school said that the purpose of the school is to enrich the life of veteran comrades in their remaining years, develop their intelligence, take good care of them, let them enjoy a happy life, make it possible for them to do something, and to teach them how to maintain their health and live longer. The student enrollment of the school will be gradually extended to all urban and rural areas throughout the province. The school has provided more than 10 courses for these veteran comrades, including current politics, public health of elderly people, sports for the elderly, calligraphy, fine arts, literature, horticulture, music, history, geography, and modern science and technology.

When Li Tao, principal of the school for the elderly people, unveiled the board bearing the school's name to proclaim the formal inauguration of the school, more than 1,000 veteran comrades could not help applauding.

Comrade Guo Feng said to them: All our veteran comrades should enhance their self-cultivation and mold their temperament so as to maintain their moral integrity in the remaining years and keep their spirit young. We should exert our last effort before we leave the world as spring silkworms spin all silk before they die.

CSO: 4005/364

NORTHEAST REGION

SHANDONG: SU YIRAN PROVIDES DATA FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

SK180508 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 26 Dec 84 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Proceeding from the strategic target of carrying out the party's general tasks and goal, quadrupling the annual industrial and agricultural total output value plan, and of making the people wealthy and the province prosperous, our province has accelerated the development of vocational and technical education while vigorously conducting reforms among the secondary education structure. At present, the province has 385 newly-developed agricultural middle schools accommodating more than 67,000 students, who together with the students of other rural vocational and technical schools account for 32.5 percent of the provincial total of senior middle school students.

The 30 agricultural technical middle schools established by the province in the first group have produced graduates on three occasions with cultural knowledge, proficient technology, and work enthusiasm. Some of them have been employed by the country, township, and town authorities as agricultural technicians. Some have assumed posts as cadres at the grassroots levels and some have worked for their own specialized household and households taking the lead in developing scientific farming.

The importance attached by the party committees and governments at all levels and the vigorous cooperation offered by the departments concerned constitute a basic experience in developing rural vocational and technical education throughout the province. Since 1979, the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government have issued documents on six occasions on the principles and policies for conducting reforms among the secondary education structure and clear provisions on the plans for developing rural vocational and technical middle schools. Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, went to Jining Prefecture and Weifang City to carry out special investigations on this, and offered concrete proposals to the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC committee on developing secondary vocational and technical education. Lu Maozeng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee in charge of education work, also often went deep into grassroots-level units to conduct investigations and studies and to carry out practical guidance.

The practical plans presented by the educational administrative departments to the party and government leaders at all levels and the good advisory work

done by the departments for these leaders are another experience gained in developing rural vocational and technical education.

The agricultural technical middle schools run by the province have persistently oriented their work to service for agricultural modernizations; in line with the need to conduct comprehensive management among agriculture, industry, and commerce and carrying out overall development among agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishery; have provided various specialized courses for training; and have integrated their school arrangements and their establishment of specialized courses with the urgent needs in developing local strong points and dealing with the problems cropping up in local economic development by carrying out preliminary investigations on talented manpower resources. At present, the province has provided more than 40 specialized courses in the 10 major categories, including forestry, fruit trees, horticulture, animal husbandry, veterinary, farm and sideline product processing, aquatic product breeding, farm machine and rural power production, construction and building materials, rural management, industrial and commercial services, and infant education. The course time for these schools varies from 2 to 3 years. They recruit junior middle school graduates and also have subordinate short-term training classes that vary from 1 year, one half year, and 1 month, to 10 days and that recruit cadres from townships and villages and members of specialized households in order to popularize scientific and technological knowledge.

In developing rural vocational and technical education, our province has also paid attention to the employment of graduates from the agricultural technical middle schools so as to enable them to use what they have learned in schools and to use their ability to the fullest.

CSO: 4005/364

NORTHEAST REGION

LI LIAN ATTENDS OPENING OF HARBIN WINTER GAMES

SK040719 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 3 Jan 85

[Excerpts] In line with the decision of the Harbin City CPC Committee and the City People's Government, effective from this year, Harbin City will designate 5 January as the day of the city's ice-snow festival. Such activities as sports games on ice and snow, carvings, and architectural ice design exhibitions, and holding celebrations in parks amid ice lanterns will be held.

On 3 January, the first activity of the festival was marked with the opening ceremony of sports games on ice and snow at the Harbin Indoor Skating Rink. Attending the ceremony were Comrade (Liao Weiming), vice minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, who had made marked contributions to setting up the national women's volleyball team; leading persons from the fraternal cities inside and outside the province; responsible comrades from the Physical Culture and Sports Commissions of the fraternal cities inside and outside the province; leading personnel of the provincial and city organs, including Li Lian, Li Jianbai, Wang Zhao, Wang Huacheng, and Wang Rensheng; compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao; and foreign guests.

Wang Weizhi, chairman of the city Physical Culture and Sports Commission, presided over the ceremony.

Comrade Wang Rensheng, mayor of the city, delivered an opening speech at the ceremony.

Amid warm applause, (Liao Weiming), vice minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, also addressed the ceremony.

CSO: 4005/338

NORTHEAST REGION

SHANDONG: MEASURES TO TRAIN THIRD ECHELON CADRES ADOPTED

SK161338 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] The Shandong Provincial CPC Committee adopted further measures to cultivate newly selected cadres of the third echelon in line with individual differences to reserve a sufficient number of talented people for further readjusting leading bodies.

Since last July, Shandong Province has selected 5,862 cadres of the third echelon at and above the county level through 4 months' earnest investigations and careful selection. Of them, 437 are cadres at the prefectural and city department and bureau levels, and 5,425 are cadres at the county level. Their average age ranges from 35 to 40. More than 90 percent of them have received a college education. Because they are young and well educated, they have good prospects. However, they still have some shortcomings. Some of them lack experience in guiding grassroots work because they have engaged in office work over a long period of time. Some have engaged in specialized and technological work, and therefore have not received training in basic Marxist-Leninist theory or are not sufficiently experienced in party and government leadership work. Some of them, although promoted to the leading posts, only take up posts as deputies because they have no experience in organizing overall work. Some of them lack experience dealing with the overall situation because they have worked in the grassroots units over a long period of time.

In order to shorten the period of training for talented persons, to raise the quality of talented persons, and to enable the cadres of the third echelon to take over their jobs in a timely manner, the provincial CPC committee has persisted in the principle of making up for what they lack and adopted appropriate measures to cultivate them.

Some of them have been transferred to grassroots units to temper themselves through practical work. Some of them cooperated with veteran comrades to join the liaison groups of party rectification at the provincial and prefectural levels, so that the veteran comrades will pass on experiences to them. Some of them have been sent to the central party school, the party school under the provincial CPC Committee, or relevant institutions of higher learning for

further study and training. We have adopted measures for letting them take the overall situation into consideration and promoting them to key posts to assign heavy duties to them. We have created opportunities to allow reserve cadres who have worked in grassroots units over a long period of time to work in leading organs. At present, some of them have been transferred to organs at the department and bureau levels.

CSO: 4005/364



NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

LI LIAN VIEWS EXHIBITION--After having been frozen for over a month, the waters of the Songhua Jiang once again rippled in the city on 1 January. The Harbin City workers' winter swimming team held a winter-swimming exhibition at a riverside swimming area located at (Xiaojiuzhan) Park to celebrate the New Year. Watching the exhibition were leading comrades of the province and Harbin City, including Li Lian, Chen Lei, Wang Jun, Wang Jir'ing, Li Min, and Wang Huacheng. [Excerpts] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Jan 85]

HEILONGJIANG TOWNSHIP INTEGRATED COMPANY--At around 1000 today, Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and Chen Lei, governor of the province, cut the ribbons for the opening of the Heilongjiang Township Enterprise Integrated Company amid the hubbub of voices and the popping of firecrackers. This company is a large integrated enterprise, the first of its kind in the province. In addition to state investment, this company absorbed part of its funds from various city and county township enterprises and departments and from peasants. Such funds accounted for approximately 25 percent of the total investment. Sie Yunqing, vice chairman of the provincial advisory commission; Wang Liansheng, vice governor; and Wang Yilun, retired veteran cadre; as well as responsible persons of the relevant provincial departments attended the ceremony to convey congratulations. [Excerpts] [Harbin HEILONGJIANG REVIEW - Chinese 30 Dec 84 p 1]

JILIN PARTY SCHOOL TRAINEES--In line with the spirit of the directive given by Comrade Hu Yaobang in regard to integrating theory with practice and according to the arrangement of the Central Party School, a number of personnel in the training class of No 83 and the theoretical class of the party school, who are attending the classes and dispatched by the provincial organs, returned to Changchun City on 6 January to carry out investigations and studies in various localities throughout the province. On the afternoon of 7 January, the leading personnel of the provincial CPC committee, including Qiang Xiaochu, Zhang Gensheng, Zhao Xiu, Zhao Nanqi, and Wang Xianjin, cordially received these trainees and welcomed them on their home tour on the investigation and study mission. At the reception, the leading personnel of the provincial CPC committee made speeches in which they put forward their expectations on how to make a success in investigations and studies in line with the provincial problems of conducting reforms in rural areas and work, which had cropped up in the course under which the national economy in the province was shifting its restorative

development to the exploitive one. They enthusiastically urged these trainees to vigorously apply their mastered theories to analyzing and examining the reality so as to work out creative reports. The provincial trainees attending the Central Party School also made reports at the reception in regard to their achievements scored in upgrading the theoretical standard of Marxism and Leninism while engaging in school studies, taking the training of party spirit, and in obtaining knowledge in various fields. They pledged to repay the expectations of the party and the people with the new results of successfully carrying out investigations and studies throughout the province. [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Jan 85]

HEILONGJIANG TV WORKERS COMMENDED--At a Standing Committee meeting of the provincial CPC committee held on 8 January, members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC committee listened to briefings on the provincial radio play which won the (Dangui Cup) grand prize. They and other leading comrades were very happy to see the silverly shining (Dangui Cup) for radio plays and some 10 medals brought to the meeting by leaders of the provincial radio and television broadcast station and the provincial radio station. Some leaders took the medals and examined them carefully, while others inquired interestedly about the (Dangui Cup) grand prize contest from (Qian Shouchang), (Zhang Fuquan) and (Wang Jiaku) who gave briefings at the meeting. Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, said: The provincial radio station and some of the city radio stations scored outstanding achievements at the national radio play appraisal, winning honors for our province. I thank the winners and comrades who participated in this work, and all comrades on the radio broadcasting front on behalf of the provincial CPC committee. Li Lian said: I hope comrades will guard against arrogance and rashness, conscientiously sum up experiences and lessons, notice your deficiencies, continue to work hard, and strive to win greater achievements and friendship. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Jan 85]

QIANG XIAOCHU AT OPERA--The touring troupes of performers, headed by the well-known Beijing opera performer (Wang Jinxia), ended their performances in Changchun City on the evening of 10 January. The (Wang Jinxia) performing troupe and the Baicheng Prefectural Beijing opera troupe gave a total of 12 performances in Changchun, attracting some 20,000 viewers. Qiang Xiaochu, Zhang Gensheng, Wang Daren, Zhao Xiu, Liu Jingzhi, Yu Lin, Song Jiehan, and Zhang Shiying, and other leading comrades watched their performances on separate occasions. [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 Jan 85]

HEILONGJIANG ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION CHANGES--With the approval of the State Council, our province will abolish Anda County and establish Anda City. On the morning of 17 January, leading comrades including (Li Ying), deputy secretary of the Suihua Prefectural CPC Committee and commissioner of the Suihua administrative office, attended the meeting to mark the founding of Anda City. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Anda County has made marked achievements in urban and rural economic reform. The industrial structure is getting rationalized and the urban and rural economy is under steady development. In 1984, the county's total industrial and agricultural output value reached 340 million yuan. The industrial output value [words indistinct]

53 percent. The total agricultural income reached 106 million yuan, an increase of 1.7 times over 1978. The per yield of grain was 413 jin, an increase of 46.5 percent over 1978. The per capita income was [number indistinct] yuan, over 3 times higher than 1978. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 17 Jan 85 SK]

HEILONGJIANG RADIO PLAY WORKERS--On the even of 15 January, at the provincial people's broadcasting station, leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, and the provincial CPPCC committee, including Li Lian, Zhao Dezun, Chen Lei, and Li Jianbai, and Zhang Xiangling, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC committee and director of the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee, happily listened to the radio play "The Curtain Has Just Risen" which won the first National (Dangui) Cup grand prize. Then, Li Lian and other leading comrades received the playwrights and directors of the two plays "The Curtain Has Just Risen" and "The Magical Land" which were produced by the provincial broadcasting station, and all members of the production unit of these two plays. After shaking hands with them, Comrade Li Lian urged them to carry forward the spirit of fighting to the end, and to create new achievements. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 Jan 85 SK]

LIAONING: SHENYANG ENTERPRISES EXAMINED--In accordance with the instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on strictly forbidding party and government organs and cadres to engage in trade and run enterprises, the CPC committee of the Shenyang Military Region instructed its discipline inspection commission and its logistic finance section to conduct examination and review on the 44 industrial and commercial enterprises run by various PLA units stationed in Shenyang City. After examination and review, the management methods, business scale, operational situation, fund utilization, and personnel structure of these enterprises have been sounded out. Those enterprises whose situation were incompatible with the guidelines of the documents issued by the central authorities have been corrected in a timely manner. Those enterprises which had illegally bought from the state goods that were scarce and which had taken advantage of positions and powers to buy up goods and then resell them at a profit have been conscientiously examined and punished. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 Jan 85 SK]

HEILONGJIANG: PREFECTURE MERGER--On 15 January, Qiqihar City and Nenjiang Prefecture formally merged to implement the new system of city administering counties. On the morning of 15 January, at the Qiqihar City Worker's Cultural Palace, a meeting of leading cadres at or above the country and regional levels in the city was held to announce the new leading body of the Qiqihar City CPC Committee. (Yu Hongda) was appointed secretary of the city CPC committee; and (Yan Jingchun), (yu Wanling), (Zhang Hongyou), (Shi Zhongzhi), and (Jin Chengzhi) were appointed deputy secretaries. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 Jan 85 SK]

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

CHINA DAILY ON PLA NAVY EXPANDING SERVICES

OW110844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jan (XINHUA)--The Chinese navy has decided to open more harbors, airfields and other military facilities to civilian use in an effort to contribute to the country's economic development, reports CHINA DAILY today.

It says that last year, the navy took part in nearly 560 state projects, including the construction of the Beilin port in Zhejiang Province and a large oil port for the Shengli oilfield in Shandong Province.

After producing enough to supply the navy, the navy-operated factories have taken up manufacturing of non-military products. Last year, output of non-military items amounted to about 30 percent of the navy factories' total output.

More than 10,000 civilians last year received training in navigation, vehicle driving, offshore engineering and other professions in courses run by the navy, the paper adds.

The navy's planes have also begun carrying civilian goods. Many of the navy's harbors and airfields have been opened to civilian use in recent years, and all its hospitals are receiving civilian patients.

Some of the navy's base camps have been evacuated and turned over to local governments to be developed as tourist spots.

It is Chinese armed forces' tradition to participate in economic construction, the paper notes. According to Liu Huaqing, commander of the navy, the navy will evacuate more camps for tourism and devote more of its manpower and facilities to civilian endeavors to benefit both the country and the navy.

CSO: 44000/092

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ARMY'S EDUCATION VITAL--Beijing, 30 Dec (XINHUA)--Armed forces leader Yang Dezhi has stressed the importance of encouraging soldiers to study science and culture, and to train for skilled jobs, the PEOPLE'S DAILY reported today. Yang, chief of general staff of the People's Liberation Army, said a regular training program was vital to the modernization of both the army and the country. Failure to take positive action could hamper the army's reforms and fighting power. An educational program would train qualified people for the current modernization drive and to operate effectively in any future war. The army must be able to meet the needs of the technological revolution and the growth of commodity production and the service sector. Yang urged all army units to encourage officers and soldiers to study and train for skills needed inside and outside the army, he added: "Perfunctory and indifferent attitudes to these efforts will not be allowed." [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 30 Dec 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/092

END